The Chicago Tribune.

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LONG ENGAGEMENTS.

From the Piccadilly Papers.

If you should happen to discuss with elderly and experienced ladies, the subject of long engagements, you will find that they will shake their heads steadily, and at once pronounce an unequivocal verdict of disapprobation. [illegible]

[illegible]

A ROYAL HAREM.

Visit of the Princess of Wales to the Harem of the Viceroy of Egypt.

In her journal of the recent tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales in the East, the Hon. Mrs. Grey gives an entertaining account of a visit to the harem of the Viceroy of Egypt. Mrs. Grey says:

We drove first through a garden, which, later in the year, must be beautiful, and were received at the door of the palace by *la grande princesse*, the second and third wife of the Viceroy (the first and fourth were not well), his eldest son and two eldest daughters. *La grande princesse* took the Princess by the hand, while one of the wives handed me, at other Mrs. Stanton, and one of the daughters Miss Knollys, and thus we went in procession to an immense drawing-room, the whole way there being lined with slaves. We only passed through this room, however, and went straight to the dining-room, after having a charry given to us to eat, handed to us on a most beautiful gold tray, with goblets and plates of gold and precious stones. A slave then offered to us a silver basin to wash our hands in before we sat down to dinner. [illegible]

I must confess that I never in my life was more disgusted, or felt more inclined to be sick, than I did during this meal. [illegible]

[illegible]

"Life on the Ocean Wave."

The story of the once popular, and not yet forgotten song, "Life on the Ocean Wave," is thus narrated by the author, Epes Sargent, Esq.: [illegible]

[illegible]

—Home Journal.

The North American Indians.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The President Suppresses a Big Land Grab.

Senator Drake Urged for One of the Vacancies in the Supreme Bench.

Legal Tender Decision to be Rendered To-Day.

Advent of Georgia Politicians.

The Text of the New Chinese Treaty.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

WITHDRAWING INDIAN TREATIES.

The President, in accordance with the recommendation of Secretary Cox, has sent a message to the Senate withdrawing all the Indian treaties by which it is agreed to sell their lands to railroad companies. These are as follows: 1. The Osage treaty, by which the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company was to have eight million acres at nineteen cents, by the cash payment of $100,000, with no security for the remainder except the company's bond, without mortgage, and with no provision for the protection of the majority of settlers. 2. The Kansas treaty, heretofore described in these despatches. 3. A treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, of Missouri, and Iowa, and one with the Otoes and Missourias, both reservations being in Nebraska, for the sale of all their lands to the St. Louis & Nebraska Trunk Railroad Company, at one dollar and a quarter per acre. Of the reservation of the first named tribe Sergeant Taylor wrote in 1866: "It is in the centre of the most fertile and productive agricultural district of Nebraska, and is abundantly supplied with timber and water." Of the second reservation, he wrote, "It is highly productive, and is well supplied with timber and water." This marks the policy of the administration in the case of Indian lands and no more railroad companies will be able to get them, without they pay full and fair value to the Indians and the government.

SUPREME COURT VACANCIES.

Messrs. Van Horn, Dyer, and Boyd, of the Missouri delegation in Congress, with Judge Newcomb, from their State, called on the President, Saturday morning, to advise the appointment of Senator Drake to one of the vacancies on the Supreme Bench. He heard what they had to say, and then called their attention to the fact that Mr. Drake took part in the legislation whereby the number of Judges was increased. They got the idea that he considered this fact a bar to the appointment they asked. The belief is quite general here that he will early this week, make nominations for the vacancies. It is not likely that Drake will get one of them. The opinion prevails that Judge Strong, of Pennsylvania, is to have one, and he would unquestionably be confirmed. For the other, several persons are pressed, viz.: Dorant, of Louisiana; Erskine, of Georgia; Colwell, late of Iowa, and now District Judge of Arkansas; Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, and now Judge Advocate General of the Army; and, Cartter, formerly of Ohio, now Chief Justice on the Supreme Bench of this district, who is very strongly recommended.

LEGAL-TENDER QUESTION.

It is asserted among Senators to-night, that the Supreme Court will give its decision to-morrow upon the Legal-Tender act. The Court will sustain the constitutionality of the act, but takes the ground that it was only justified by a state of war; that it cannot be retroactive in its operations, and, as a consequence, contracts entered into before its passage, cannot be liquidated by legal-tenders. It is said to be intimated in the decision that since a state of war no longer exists, the further issue of such notes cannot be legally made. Two or three of the Judges will probably dissent from the decision on the main point.

GEORGIA POLITICIANS.

Quite a number of Georgia politicians are here. Father Bledgett and his friends, representing Governor Bullock, come to ask the restoration of the State, while Captain Bryant, and his associates came to protest against Gen. Terry, and ask further legislation. Dr. Miller, one of the former Senators elect, is also along to see what chance he has of getting a seat. The presence of all these persons will probably make things somewhat lively during the present week. The friends of admission say that the election of Senators is to be held next week, on Tuesday.

NEW TERRITORIES.

The House Territorial Committee will soon be ready to report a bill organizing new territory in what is known as the Indian Country. Chairman Cullom has had a talk with the President about it; he is heartily in favor of the movement, and thinks we may safely extend the franchise to the Creeks, Choctaws and other tribes farther advanced in civilization. He gave the committee some suggestions as to the form of the bill that show that he has carefully considered the matter.

SOCIAL MISSOURIANS.

The Missourians had their social meeting last night, and had a good time. Ex-Governor Fletcher was made President of the association, and Representative Asper, Vice President. Brief speeches were delivered by Senator Drake, Governor Fletcher, Mr. Benjamin, and others.

DEATH OF MR. HOAG.

Hon. Truman Hoag, Representative from the Toledo (Ohio) District, died here last night. He has been sick a long time with chills and fever. He leaves a wife and two children. The members of the Ohio delegation met to-day and determined that his death should be announced in the House to-morrow afternoon by Mr. Bingham, and that the body should be taken West on Tuesday by a Congressional escort.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

SUPREME COURT VACANCIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The President will, as soon as he shall receive official notice of rejection of Judge Hoar, nominate and send to the Senate the names of two gentlemen to supply vacancies on the Supreme Court bench, one of whom is Judge Strong, of Pennsylvania. The President has not fully determined upon the other.

JUDGE HOAR.

The President informed a friend yesterday that Judge Hoar would remain in the Cabinet.

SAN DOMINGO.

Official advices have been received from San Domingo that the Haytien Government had offered to assist the revolutionists in the former republic, but the administration attach no importance to the information.

CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO.

The Mowry Silver Mining Company, of Arizona, has filed its claims for damages against Mexico, before the joint commission, for the seizure of a train loaded with silver bars, by the Mexican troops, in Sonora, in 1866.

CHINESE TREATY.

The President, yesterday, issued a proclamation announcing the ratification of the additional treaty with China, and communicating its provisions, as follows:

Article 1 provides that, as in making concessions to citizens or subjects of foreign powers of privileges of residing on certain tracts of land, or resorting to certain waters of that Empire of China, the Emperor by no means relinquishes the right of eminent domain. He agrees that no such concession shall be construed to give to any power or party which may be at war with, or hostile to the United States, the right to attack citizens of the United States, or their property, within said lands. It is also agreed that the United States shall abstain from attacking offensively citizens or subjects of any foreign power with which they may be at war, and the right of the Chinese Government over persons and property is retained, except so far as that right may have been expressly relinquished by treaty.

Article 2 provides that any privilege or immunity in respect to trade or navigation within the Chinese dominions, which may not have been stipulated for by treaty, shall be subject to the Chinese Government.

Article 3 authorizes the Emperor of China to appoint Consuls to United States ports, who shall enjoy the immunities and privileges of the Consuls of Great Britain and Russia.

Article 4 guarantees entire liberty of conscience to American citizens in China, and citizens of China in America, and exempts them from all disability or persecution on account of religious worship in either country, and provides that cemeteries for the dead shall be held in respect, and be free from disturbance or profanation.

Article 5 provides for the absolute freedom of emigration of citizens of both countries, and that the taking of citizens of either country to the other without their free and voluntary consent, shall be made a penal offence.

Article 6 guarantees to citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China, the same privileges, immunities, or exemptions, in respect to travel or residence, as may there be enjoyed by citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, and reciprocal privileges to citizens of China in the United States; but the stipulation is not to be construed as confirming naturalization of either.

Article 7 provides for reciprocal enjoyment by citizens of the two countries of public educational institutions, under control of either, which are enjoyed by the respective countries, by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nations, and gives the privilege of establishing and maintaining schools within the Empire of China, at those places where foreigners are, by treaty, permitted to reside, and Chinese citizens are to enjoy the same privileges and immunities in the United States.

Article 8. The United States always disclaiming and discouraging all practices of unnecessary diction and intervention by one nation in the affairs of domestic administration of another, do hereby freely disclaim and disavow the intention or right to interfere in the domestic administration of China, in regard to their construction of railroads, telegraphs, or other national internal improvements; on the other hand, His Majesty, the Emperor of China, reserves to himself the right to decide the time, and manner, and circumstances of introducing such improvements within his domain. With this mutual understanding, it is agreed by the contracting parties that if, at any time hereafter, His Imperial Majesty shall determine to construct, or cause to be constructed, works of the character mentioned, within the Empire, and shall make application to the United States or any other Western power for facilities to carry out that policy, the United States will, in that case, designate and authorize suitable engineers to be employed by the Chinese Government; will recommend to other nations an equal compliance with the application, the Chinese Government in that case protecting such engineers in their persons and property, and paying them a reasonable compensation for their services.

PEORIA.

Olive Logan—Religious Excitement Dying Out.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Feb. 6.

Olive Logan had an immense audience last night to hear her lecture on "Girls." Rouse's Opera House was crowded to suffocation by a large and fashionable concourse. Four ladies were overcome by heat and the dense crowd, and fainted during the evening. The lecture was well received. Miss Logan goes from here to Davenport, where she speaks on Tuesday night.

The religious excitement has about died out here. The English boy preacher, Morehouse, has been holding forth the past week, but in a quiet sort of way, and has not made much stir.

Weather warm and clear.

Fires.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Feb. 6.

The Mayer House stables took fire yesterday morning, and were destroyed. The cause of the fire is said to be by a man lighting a match in the stable, and setting fire to the hay. The fire companies saved the hotel. The loss will not reach over $3,000. Partially insured in the Ætna and other Eastern companies.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—A fire, last night, broke out in the building on the northeast corner of Sixth and [illegible] streets, and caused a loss of $30,000 or $35,000. The building was owned by Oliver Perin, and occupied by E. H. [illegible] & Co., distillers and rectifiers. Building insured for $10,000; the distillery for $18,000; of which $9,000 was in the Delaware Mutual, $4,000 in the Western, of Cincinnati and the balance in Cleveland and Eastern companies. The building adjacent, east, occupied by H. H. Wessel & Co., was damaged by falling wall and by water. The building on the west was slightly injured. The fire broke out about twenty minutes after the workmen left the distillery. No clue to its origin. Two hours later another fire occurred in the northern part of the city, burning a small frame dwelling house and carpenter's shop. [illegible]

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., Feb. 6.—A fire early this morning destroyed Webber's cabinet shop, and an old man of eighty-five, named Myers, a German, was suffocated. Three horses were also burned to death. Loss, small. Fire, supposed incendiary.

DETROIT, Feb. 6.—On Saturday night, a fire at East Saginaw destroyed the Ritter Block, aggregating a loss of $20,000—insured for one-half. The office of the *Saginawian* was in the place and burned.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 6.—The residence of Thomas O'Neil, near the city, with barn and thirteen bales cotton, was burned on Friday night. Loss, $10,000.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FEMALE STOCKBROKERS—A SENSATION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

Miss Tennessee Claflin and Miss Woodhull, feminine stockbrokers, will bring suit for damages against several brokers, whom they allege insulted them when they opened their office, yesterday, in Broad street. The opening of their establishment caused a general sensation, drawing an immense crowd all day. They made the money to begin business by practising as clairvoyant physicians in Great Jones street.

SCHISMATIC MORMON CHURCH.

Salt Lake letters state that Mormon schismatics have formed a temporary church organization, called the "Church of Zion," which, in its constitution, is more liberal than Brigham Young's, although it contains many objectionable points of the old organization. Polygamy is neither advocated nor condemned; but the principal of tithing is continued. Joe Smith, son of the ancient founder of Mormonism, who is opposed to polygamy, is to become the leader of the new movement. The schism appears complete and powerful, and, considering the encroachments of railroads and Congress, it is evident that the latter days of the Latter Day Saints have come.

EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

According to the *Gaulois*, the Emperor of the French is now one of the largest landed proprietors in Spain. He has been buying land in that country for the last ten years.

SERIOUS ALARM ABOUT QUEEN VICTORIA.

Queen Victoria, says the London *Lancet*, has been suffering during the past few months from neuralgia, affecting different parts of the body, and severe enough to cause serious alarm to her subjects.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

STEAMER ARRIVED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The steamer Rhein, from Bremen via Southampton, arrived to-day. Among the passengers is Hon. Wm. Orton.

FIRES.

The fire on Saturday night occasioned damage to the buildings and stock of Nos. 64 and 66 Maiden Lane, to the amount of $60,000; insured. The principal losers are Messrs. Jessup & Ellis.

Bellman's glue factory, on Union street, back of Hoboken, was burned last night. Loss, $20,000.

THE ROGERS' MURDER.

A man known as Wilson was arrested yesterday on information furnished by his mistress, who stated that his name was Logan, and that he was a witness to the murder of Charles M. Rogers. Wilson, otherwise Logan, was held for examination. He denies all knowledge of the murder.

NEWARK TREASURY FORGERY.

It appears there is some slight foundation for the rumors of frauds on Newark Treasury, a forgery of the Auditor's signature, amounting, however, to only $178, having been discovered. The forger was not paid, but its discovery occasions suspicions that others are behind it.

ELOPING PARTY CAPTURED.

An eloping party from Springfield, Ill., were captured yesterday by the father of the bride, Mr. Thomas Reuter, who carried his daughter West, leaving the husband, whose name is Manders, in the lurch.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 5.

SENATE.—Not in session.

ASSEMBLY.—In the absence of Speaker Bingham, Mr. W. P. Dewey, of Grant, having been nominated last evening by the Republican caucus, by a vote of 26 to 15 for W. H. Chandler, of Dane, was to-day elected Speaker *pro tem.*, by a vote of [illegible] to 28 for Theodore Rodolf. Mr. Dewey voted for Mr. Chandler, and Mr. Rodolf for Mr. Pease.

On assuming the chair, Mr. Dewey briefly, in well chosen words, expressed his thanks for this manifestation of confidence in, and consideration for, him and promised to earnestly strive to discharge the responsible duties of the position with diligence and impartiality, relying upon the kindness and indulgence of the members to render his action efficient, and wishing that the session would be short, useful, and harmonious.

In response to a resolution, a communication was received from the Secretary of State reporting the amount received from the several circuits for tax on suits since 1868, as follows: [illegible]

[illegible]

After further speeches on both sides, the bill reorganizing the Town Supervisor system of county government was passed by a vote of 51 to 26. After the reception of a few reports, the Assembly adjourned to Monday evening.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Feb. 5.

The House proceedings to-day were this: A number of petitions were presented, and the joint resolution of the Senate relative to asking a land grant from O'Brien County to Dakota Territory was, after discussion, concurred in. [illegible]

[illegible]

KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 5.—After a full debate, by a vote of 81 to 10, the Kansas House of Representatives passed a resolution asking our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure the removal of all Indians in this State; endorsing the wise policy of the government in granting lands for the construction of railroads, and asking liberal grants for railroads, with the promise that settlers on the Osage tract lands, and the diminished reserve, after the order for the removal of the Indians shall have such 160 acres, at $1.25 per acre. The House also appointed a committee to visit the Cherokee neutral lands, to investigate all matters connected therewith, with power to send for persons and papers.

The Governor, Auditor, Secretary of State, and State Treasurer have requested the Joint Committee to investigate all matters connected with their offices.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 5.—The Senate last evening, by a vote of 14 to 6, concurred in the House resolution for the impeachment of Judge Nat. Harrison, of the Seventh Judicial District. In the House yesterday, the political struggle over the registration question was the most prolonged contest that has ever transpired in the Legislature of the State. The liberal and straight Republicans, with a few exceptions, united in the passage of Welles' bill, vesting the power of appointments in the Governor.

MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 5.—The bill to regulate the compensation of teachers has been amended by the Lower House so as to give females the same pay as males, where they are equally qualified, and performing like duties.

A joint resolution was introduced looking to the carrying out of the radical caucus a few evenings since, in regard to giving the ballot to all disfranchised persons.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—The House passed a bill authorizing the issue of $3,000,000 bonds to pay for the work heretofore done on the levees under contract by the Board of Public Works.

Another sugar fraud case, involving 800 boxes, was decided by the United States District Court yesterday in favor of the government. The sugar was imported under false invoices as to weight.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, Feb. 5.—The impeachment of Governor Reed was killed in the House last night, by adopting the minority report, by a vote of 30 to 21.

INDIANA.

Tippecanoe County Republican Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 6.

The Republicans of this county held a convention yesterday (Saturday). The proceedings were characterized by the utmost harmony. Delegates to the State Convention, and a County Central Committee were appointed. A primary election for the nomination of county officers was ordered to be held on the first Monday in April, at which the Election Board is to be sworn, the same as at ordinary elections. The delegates to the State Convention were instructed to vote for the renomination of Judges Gregory, Ray and Elliott to the Supreme Bench; Colonel J. W. Templeton, Benton County, for State Treasurer, and Hon. M. C. Culver, member of the State Central Committee for this district. Resolutions were passed that when any member of the County Central Committee becomes a candidate for office he vacates the position, and that all Republicans of this county in attendance at the State Convention, irrespective of color, be constituted delegates. Also the following resolution was offered by Odell, of the *Journal*. It will be noted that Tippecanoe County is first to recognize the citizenship of the colored man:

Resolved, That, the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States having been ratified by a sufficient number of States, and the black man having been thereby made a voter, the colored citizens of Tippecanoe County, 21 years of age and over are entitled to participate in the action of this convention on equal terms with its white members.

ST. LOUIS.

About Woman's Suffrage—Citizenship and Suffrage—Railroad Matters, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—At a meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association last night, Miss Phœbe Couzens made a long, spicy report of the proceedings of the recent Suffrage Convention at Washington, correcting the mistakes which she alleges have been made by the New York and Philadelphia papers, and denying some statements in circulation in regard to the action of that body.

Arrangements are made for a lecture from Olive Logan for the 19th inst.

The proposition to send a delegation to Jefferson City, to ask the Legislature to submit to the people the amendment striking the word "male" from the State Constitution, was voted down. [illegible]

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

Spain.

MADRID, Feb. 6.—The duel between Senor Figuerola and Colonel Luque will probably be fought, as the former will not withdraw his offensive language.

France.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—In the case of Henry Rochefort, no appeal having been taken, the sentence has become final. The Ministry determined to put it into execution, and the defendant has been notified to surrender himself to the authorities.

Gustave Flourens is to be prosecuted for words used in a speech at a political meeting.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes a decree removing M. Leverrier, the eminent astronomer, from his office as Director of the Imperial Observatory, for taking certain action in the Senate, of which he is a member, inconsistent with his duties as an officer of the government.

Cuba.

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—General Goyeneche returned from Puerto Principe on the 28th ult., and announced that he defeated the rebels and captured two pieces of artillery and many prisoners. It is reported that a son of Cespedes, eleven years old, is among the captured prisoners.

Seven houses and several sugar fields have been destroyed by incendiaries on the line of the Remedios & Caibarien Railroad.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Farewell Sermon—Visit of the Agricultural Committee to Locate the Next State Fair—Celebrating the Adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, &c.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 6.

Rev. J. E. Twitchell, pastor of the First Congregational Church, in this city, for the past four years, preached his farewell sermon to-day, the church being crowded to its utmost capacity. He assumes, immediately, pastoral charge of the East Cleveland Congregational Church. His loss will be sorely felt in this community, where he is greatly beloved by all classes. The church has found the greatest prosperity under his pastorship, the congregation having been fully doubled, and 222 persons added to the church rolls as communicants.

A meeting of the citizens is called for to-morrow afternoon at the Wieler House, to take action in regard to the proposed visit of the State Agricultural Committee and to adopt such measures as may seem necessary to exhibit the claims and advantages of this city as a point for the location of the next State Fair.

The colored people of this city and vicinity are proposing a demonstration in honor of the final ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, as soon as it shall become a fixed fact. The precise character of the jubilee will be made known in due time.

A child of Jesse Baker, aged two years, living five miles south of here, died last night from the effects of a button, which it attempted to swallow, lodging in the wind-pipe.

THE WEST.

Union Colony Committee—Passengers from the Pacific.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Feb. 6.

N. C. Meeker, of the New York *Tribune*; General Cameron, from Elmira, N. Y., and W. C. Fisk, from Toledo, Ohio, arrived this evening, *en route* to Colorado and Utah, to select a location for the Union Colony, formed in New York this winter. They will explore the country on Bear River, Utah, and Southern Colorado, also a portion of Kansas, before returning. The lands will be purchased, and a town site selected, and colony organized. The colonists have farmers, artisans, miners, merchants, &c., among them, many with sufficient capital to establish manufactures or work mines.

Among passengers by Union Pacific Hotel Express, from San Francisco, are General Van Dyke, late United States Minister to Japan; Rev. D. Stone, for many years pastor of Park Church, Boston, and S. F. Rankin, President San Francisco Labor Exchange.

LYNCHING.

Two Negroes Taken from the Lebanon (Tenn.) Jail and Hanged by a Mob.

From the Nashville Union ("Conservative"), Feb. 1.

Certain portions of Wilson County have been long infested with a pestiferous set of outlaws, who have been stealing, pillaging, and committing all sorts of heinous outrages. [illegible]

[illegible]

Death of Ex-Governor Trimble.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Feb. 4.

Allen Trimble, for two terms Governor of Ohio, a member of the first Legislature which met at Columbus after the removal of the capital from Chillicothe, eight years President of the State Senate, and a gallant officer under General Harrison, in the war of 1812, died yesterday morning, at Hillsborough, Highland County, in the 87th year of his age. [illegible]

[illegible]

One of Governor Trimble's sons, the Hon. Carey Trimble, of Chillicothe, has also served two terms in Congress. He leaves three other sons, the Rev. Joseph M. Trimble, of Columbus; James H. Trimble, and Colonel W. Trimble, of Hillsborough, and a daughter, Mrs. Thompson.

New Hotel in Indianapolis.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 6.

The stockholders of the Indianapolis Hotel Company met on Saturday, and located the new hotel on the northwest corner of Pennsylvania and Market streets, opposite the Post Office. There is only $30,000 of stock yet to be subscribed, which it is believed will be taken in a few days, when the organization will be ratified, and work commenced as soon as possible.

Michigan Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Feb. 6.

An unknown man, supposed to be a Catholic priest, was frozen to death last night. He was drunk, and lay down under a tree in a vacant lot.

Several days since all the prisoners escaped from jail at Pontiac. They gagged the jailer.

Snow.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 6.—Snow has been falling here all day, but the weather is too warm to have it remain.

SPRINGFIELD.

A Beautiful Phenomenon—A "What is It?"—Obituary—A Member of the Convention Insane.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 5.

BEAUTIFUL PHENOMENA.

One of the most beautiful phenomena that it has ever been my good fortune to behold, excepting the total eclipse of the sun last August, was witnessed by our citizens yesterday afternoon; and so remarkable and beautiful was it that business, in a great measure, was suspended, and the gaze of thousands of our citizens was directed skyward. At sunrise yesterday the air was heavy, with quite a fog; but, before 9 o'clock, the sun shone forth with more than usual splendor, and the air was warm, soft, and balmy, like spring. At about noon the close observer of the weather changes noticed a cool, icy feeling to the air, and a number of fleecy clouds were seen in the sky. About half-past 2 in the afternoon a bright luminous band encircled the sun, upon which appeared in the eastern and western arc bright and beautiful rainbow-tinted objects, about the size of the full moon, in mid-heavens, commonly known as sundogs. About ten degrees above the north arc of the circle around the sun, appeared two beautiful and remarkably brilliant rainbow-tinted crescents, about fifteen degrees from point to point, and about two degrees apart. At the same time a white luminous band, about five degrees in width, appeared around the entire heavens, about 45 degrees above the line of the horizon, upon which was observed, at the northwest and northeast, two bright luminous objects, about the size of the sundogs mentioned above. All of these various and beautiful phenomena remained visible for nearly three hours, and only disappeared as the sun sunk to rest in the west. I have not attempted to give a full description of this remarkable solar phenomenon, leaving that to some scientific gentleman; but I can only say that the sight, of which I have only given an outline, was one that will never be forgotten by those who beheld it, and will always be referred to with pleasure and wonder. There were many surmises for its cause and effect; but I heard no one seriously try to explain the why or the wherefore; but one enthusiastic gentleman said he had no doubt it was a display in honor of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the constitution.

OBITUARY.

A telegram was received in this city yesterday, saying that the wife of William M. Breese, son of Chief Justice Breese, died that morning at the residence of the Chief Justice in Carlyle. On the receipt of this intelligence the Chief Justice left for home, and will be absent for several days.

SUPREME COURT.

Associate Justices Lawrence and Walker are still busy preparing opinions on the cases before the Supreme Court.

INSANITY OF A MEMBER OF THE CONVENTION.

The following special despatch to the *State Journal*, was just received at that office:

ALTON, Feb. 5.—The protracted illness of Hon. H. W. Billings, has finally resulted in a mild form of mental derangement, and his friends took him to the Canandaigua (New York) Insane Asylum, for treatment. On Friday night last a despatch, sent from Cleveland, states that he is very comfortable, and his friends are much encouraged.

The Canal Question—Remarks of Mr. Church, of McHenry, in the Constitutional Convention.

From the Convention Register, Feb. 1.

MR. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman: In the few remarks that I shall offer for the consideration of the committee, I shall be compelled, from the condition of my health, and the condition it has been in since last Saturday, to forego an investigation into the figures and details connected with the management of this canal that I intended to have submitted for the consideration of the committee, and shall confine my remarks to reference to a few considerations with reference to the subject when considered in regard to the interests and pockets of the whole people of the State of Illinois, as well as the people upon the margin of the improvement that is sought to be encouraged by this report. [illegible]

[illegible]

TROUBLE IN MISSISSIPPI.

Shooting and Riot in Brookville—Two Hundred Negroes Under Arms.

From the Columbus (Miss.) Index ("Conservative"), Feb. 1.

In Brookville, Saturday, a young man named Parker was cursed by a freedman, for what cause it was not ascertained, when he drew his pistol and fired at him, inflicting a slight wound. [illegible]

[illegible]

A Georgia Delegation on their Way to Washington.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 6.—Senators Hull, Bryant, Caldwell, Holden, and other Republicans, opposed to Governor Bullock and his policy, are on their way to Washington to prevent the consideration of Georgia in Congress. [illegible]

Sinking of a Steamer and Loss of Life.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 6.—The Little Rock *Gazette* says that five persons were lost by the sinking of the America. Mr. Ellis, merchant of that city; two boys, named Thomas, and two white deck hands. Owing to the fact that the passengers were asleep, and that the boat sunk in three minutes, it is feared that more have been lost. The passengers lost everything, and suffered much from exposure and cold.

Albany Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Feb. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts for the week, [illegible]

HOGS—Receipts, 7,566. Market closes quiet and a shade lower.

SHEEP—Receipts, 9,200. Market firm at previous quotations.

COOK, COBURN & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, are authorized to receive advertisements for THE TRIBUNE, at our lowest rates. Also, agents to receive advertisements or orders for all NEWSPAPERS or MAGAZINES (in any language) in the U. S. or Territories, at the publishers' lowest prices. OFFICE, 87 DEARBORN-ST.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS! A stated conclave of Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T., this (MONDAY) evening at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance desired. By order of the E. C. JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

Masonic.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER No. 2 R. A. M. Special convocation this (Monday) evening at 7½ o'clock, for work on the P. & M. E. M. Degrees. Visitors cordially invited. Per order of the H. P. E. N. TUCKER, Sec.

GENERAL NOTICES.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

"The Union Insurance and Trust Company" having discontinued the business of fire insurance; the Directors have perfected arrangements for the reinsurance of its policy holders in the "Home Insurance Company of Chicago." [illegible]

Ladies Instructed in a Profitable Business

[illegible]

SEED CORN.

We are selecting Mason County yellow and white corn for seed. For particulars address, HOLE JONES & CO., HAVANA, ILL.

NOTICE.

[illegible] F. W. GATES.

DRUGGISTS.

ROCKWOOD & BLOCK I, Importers & Wholesale Druggists, 192 Lake and 90 Wells-sts., CHICAGO.

[illegible]

HOUSE MOVING.

HOUSE MOVING

AND RAISING. [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE OF CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 118 & 120 State-st.

The Golden Opportunity!

The Greatest Sacrifice of Desirable and Staple Dry Goods ever known in Chicago!

STATEMENT OF FACTS!

We quote the following PRICES among many other Bargains we shall offer this week:

Five cases more new style stripe English Poplins, pretty and stylish, 25 cts. yard.

Lot of plain color Mixed Poplins, 20 cts yard.

Dark-check Mohairs, double-fold, 8 yards for $1.

Special reductions on all Black Alpacas.

Fine quality Empress Cloths, in a few colors only, at 55 cents a yard, worth 90 cents.

All Plaids, Empress Cloths, Merinos, and other Dress Goods, at great sacrifice.

Very rich Satin-faced Silk and Wool Poplins reduced from $2.50 to $1.10 per yard.

Fine and heavy Real Lyons Roll Poplins, winter shades, reduced from $2 to $1 yard.

All the best-known and favorite brands of Cottons included in this sale at REDUCED RATES.

A handsome 4-4 Bleached Cotton, 12 1-2 cts., worth to-day 15 cts.

Now is the time to buy Cottons and Sheetings for Spring use.

Great Bargains in all qualities of Linens, Table Linens, and Housekeeping Goods.

The finer qualities of Damask Napkins, Cloths and Sets, specially sacrificed.

Very cheap Towels, Towellings and Crashes.

Good Unbleached Twilled Crash, 10 cts. yard.

7-8 wide, heavy White Linen, 17c. yard, worth 35 cents.

Pure Linen Blea. Huck Towelling, 12 1-2 cts. yard.

Fine quality Blea. Linen Damask for 60c. yard, worth 90c.

We call special attention to a large lot of handsome White Bedquilts, Marseilles, 10-4 and 11-4, that we are selling at present at $3 each, very cheap.

Also, to handsome White Piques at 30 cts. yard, just half-price.

Cheap Cloths, Cassimeres and Flannels.

All our stock of Hosiery and Underwear greatly reduced.

CLOAKS and SUITS Half-Price.

COAL.

COAL REDUCED

MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 West Randolph-st., No. 176 West Kinzie-st., corner Green.

We have reduced the price of the Hocking Valley Coal to $5.00 per ton, delivered within a radius of two miles of our yards. Extra charge made for greater distances.

STATIONERY GOODS.

BLANK BOOKS

For the New Year should be ORDERED NOW.

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, Stationers & Blank Book Manufacturers, AT THEIR OLD STAND, 128 & 130 Lake-st., (ESTABLISHED 1855).

Have a complete assortment of first-class Blank Books, of usual sizes and rulings, and make promptly to order of any size and to any pattern. Also, a fine assortment of

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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY, BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 17 Wall-st., New York, AND GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO, PHILADELPHIA,

Receive Deposits subject to Check, allow interest on standing and temporary Balances, and make Collections on all accessible points. Gold, Stocks, and Bonds bought and sold strictly on Commission.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO., Chicago, Jan. 25, 1870.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from the 1st to the 15th February next, for the payment of the usual semi-annual cash dividend of 5 per cent.

A. DUDGEON, President.

Money to Loan

In Sums of $5,000 and upward, on First-Class Real Estate. Inquire of H. C. HAZARD, 104 Washington-st.

Money to Loan

ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE. [illegible]

Money to Loan.

We have money to loan on Improved City Property, in sums of $1,000 and upwards, for a term of years. HUBBARD & JACKSON, 12 Dearborn-st.

WANTED.

NEW YORK BUYER.

[illegible] W. E. KAY, Box 308, New York.

TO FARMERS.

WANTED—To contract for the coming season, [illegible] CHICAGO PICKLE COMPANY. [illegible]

SAFES.

SARGENT'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED!

Office Hall's Safe and Lock Co., Chicago, Feb. 5, 1870.

JAMES SARGENT:

SIR: We yesterday handed you a communication, in which we accepted your Challenge of the 2d inst., on your own terms. In that Challenge you gave us five days in which to accept it, and within that time we did accept it, and named the 24th inst. for the commencement of the trial; and you acknowledge the receipt of our notice to that effect. It only remains for us now to inform you that Mr. Hall will be here on the 24th of the present month, to begin the trial.

Now, Mr. Sargent, do not rush frantically to the First National Bank and withdraw your money; but, let it remain and for ONCE in your life stand the issue of a test. It is a proposition of YOUR OWN MAKING, and we propose to hold you to the mark this time, or make you crawl through a smaller hole than we believe it possible for even YOU to discover.

We also notified you at the same time that we would place the sum of

One Thousand Dollars

Behind our twelve wheel

"VICTOR" BANK LOCK,

And the same sum behind our four wheel

"CHRONOMETER" BANK LOCK,

And should you succeed in opening either or both of the above named locks in THIRTY working hours, the money to belong to you—the trial to be governed by the same conditions contained in your challenge to us (which we have accepted as above). In your reply to that part of our challenge, you say "you do not expect to get a fair trial with us." In making that statement, Mr. Sargent, you are guilty of a plain, open and palpable falsehood. You know that we have made every effort within our power to bring this matter to a final issue. We do not believe you can pick either of our locks named above, and we want the public to be as well convinced of it as we are ourselves. Respectfully,

HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO.

LAW BOOKS.

New Law Books.

MORSE ON Banks and Banking.

A Treatise on the Law of Banks and Banking: with an Appendix, containing the National Banking Act, with Decisions, &c. By JOHN T. MORSE, JR. 8vo. $6.50.

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Leading Cases and Opinions upon most of the important questions involved in the Law of Railways, arranged according to subjects, with extensive Notes and References to the late Decisions. By ISAAC F. REDFIELD, LL.D. 8vo. $7.50.

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[illegible]

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Free Homesteads in the Garden of the World! ALL ABOUT KANSAS! A New Book, Second Edition Just Out. [illegible] STOCK, GRAIN & FRUIT COUNTRY in the World! [illegible] Address KANSAS PUBLISHING CO., Lawrence, Kas.

INSTRUCTION.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

[illegible] J. A. L. WHITTIER, Registrar.

LOTTERY.

230,650

DOLLARS [illegible] MURRAY & CO., Covington, Ky.

Extra Class, No. 150, for Feb. 5, 1870. [illegible]

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

1870 PROSPECTUS 1870 OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Published Daily, Tri-Weekly & Weekly.

The Great Radical Republican Organ and the Leading Newspaper of the West.

The Cheapest and Best Family Paper in the Land.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is emphatically the People's Advocate. It is opposed to monopolies, rings, and swindling combinations of all kinds. It has no interests or alliances apart from those of the great public to whom friendship and patronage it is indebted for the measure of prosperity it enjoys. A distinguishing characteristic of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is, that it always boldly takes the INITIATIVE on important public questions, and waits for time and reflection among the people to prove that it is right.

THE ISSUES.

It seems to be morally certain that, with the extinction of slavery and its adjuncts, and the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, questions relating to the Public Debt, Taxation, and the Currency will be the ruling and governing issues upon which the country will be divided. It is proper, therefore, to indicate the views those questions which THE TRIBUNE will maintain and defend. It holds

1. That an irredeemable and fluctuating currency is the most expensive, injurious, and oppressive form of circulating medium for all classes of people, excepting only the speculators and stock-gamblers.

2. That the credit of the nation is its most valuable possession, and that the efforts of the government should be constantly directed to the improvement of its credit, to the end that its bonded debt may be refunded at a lower rate of interest.

3. That, with the restoration of the public credit, the business of banking should be made free, subject to the safeguards which are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law.

4. That all taxes imposed upon the people should be adjusted solely with a view to the raising of revenue for the government, and that there should be a material and speedy reduction in the existing rate of taxation, both under the internal revenue and the tariff systems.

AS A NEWSPAPER

THE TRIBUNE claims pre-eminence among Western journals. It expends more money for news than any other publication west of New York. It maintains a corps of correspondents and special reporters equal in number and intelligence those of any New York paper, and, by a liberal use of the telegraph, it is enabled to bring before Western readers all the news of the day—political, commercial, and miscellaneous—two days earlier than any Eastern journal.

ITS MARKET REPORTS

Are unusually full and minute. The great commercial staples of the West, which are of especial interest and importance to its readers, and which, in Eastern papers, are necessarily limited or omitted altogether, are minutely considered, and the Western farmer or trader gains the information from Chicago two days earlier than he can get it from an Eastern paper, even if he finds it there at all. The telegraph market reports of THE TRIBUNE embrace every commercial centre of Europe and the United States which can have any influence upon Western produce, trade, or industry. Its reports of the cattle markets of Chicago and the principal Eastern cities are prepared with the utmost care, by special reporters of long experience and training. In its

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will have the services of its well-known correspondent, "Rural," and will in addition, contain a weekly summary of agricultural intelligence, relating to the best and most approved methods of cultivation, and all the scientific research and practical experiments which relate to the grain-growing, fruit-growing, horticultural, and stock-raising community living upon the rich prairie lands of the West.

NEW FEATURES.

On the 1st of January several important changes and improvements were made in the publication of THE WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Increased attention has been given to its literary and agricultural departments. The news of the week, both local and general, will be carefully rewritten and condensed down to the hour of going to press, and each number will contain original editorial and literary matter which will appear in no other edition of THE TRIBUNE. It is the determination of the publishers to make it second to no journal in the United States as a family paper, and in order to place it within the reach of every Farmer, Mechanic, Business Man, and Family in the West, we have made the following extraordinary low schedule of prices for clubs, which, considering the size of the sheet and the amount of matter it contains, makes THE TRIBUNE the cheapest paper in the United States.

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When subscribers wish papers to be addressed to each individual in the club, fifteen cents must be added to the subscription for each name to be written.

As an inducement to Postmasters, and others to interest themselves in the circulation of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and to reimburse them for their labor and expense, we will allow them

20 PER CENT

commission upon all subscriptions to the Weekly, made in accordance with above rates. The commission does not apply to the Daily or Tri-Weekly.

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A large quantity of Sawed Timber and Joists, of various sizes and all lengths, which will be sold at less than market rates, in order to close out the stock of Ledlie & Corse. Apply at Mill and Yard, cor. of Lumber & Union-sts.

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We are prepared to take orders for bills of Lumber, to be furnished during the coming season from our own Mills at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., and from the Mills of Gifford & Ruddock, at Manistee, Mich.

Particular attention given to Bridge bills requiring long and large Timber, and to every grade of Piece-stuff for dealers. Bills required for immediate use can be filled from our Chicago Mill.

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PORTABLE, AGRICULTURAL AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES

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DISSOLUTION.

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Dissolution.

[illegible]

Special Copartnership.

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DISSOLUTION.

[illegible] J. W. LYBRAND.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

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AGENTS WANTED.

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OCEAN STEAMERS.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A Bargain! A Bargain!

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

The Tribune.

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Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1870.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

The full text of General Schenck's Tariff bill shows the following rates of duties proposed to be levied on sugar, as compared with those of the existing tariff:

Existing rates.	Proposed rates.
Not above No. 13 Dutch standard	6 cents per lb	8 cents per lb
Above No. 13 and not above No. 16	7½ cents per lb	9 cents per lb
Above No. 16 and not above No. 20	8½ cents per lb	10 cents per lb
Above No. 20	9 cents per lb	12 cents per lb
Above No. 20 (refined)	4 cents per lb	4 cents per lb
Above No. 20 (refined, colored)	6 cents per lb	8 cents per lb

The classification of the various kinds of sugars has been changed. The precise language of the proposed bill is as follows:

"On all raw or Muscovado sugar, 8 cents per pound; on clayed sugar, 4 cents per pound; on refined, store dried, or loaf, 4 cents per pound; on drips of granulated sugar, 3 cents per pound. Provided, That all sugar above No. 20 Dutch standard, which has in the process of manufacture been subjected in drying to a heat above 150 degrees of Fahrenheit, or being boiled or crystallized in a vacuum pan, or centrifugal, or turned in a mortar, or centrifugal machines, or by vacuum process, or dirived from any other source than the juice of the sugar cane, shall be regarded as refined sugar."

The classification and rates of duty on Sugar in Great Britain are as follows:

	Per cwt.
Refined	19s
Not equal to refined, first class	14s 9d
Not equal to refined, second class	10s 6d
Not equal to the last	9s 7d

Which is about equal to three cents per pound for refined; two and three-quarters cents for the first class; two and one-half cents for the second class; and two and one-quarter cents for the third class. An excise or internal tax of the same amount is imposed upon sugars refined or produced in the United Kingdom.

The amount and kinds of sugars imported into the United States during the years 1866 and 1867, were as follows:

	1866. lbs.	1867. lbs.
Not above No. 13 Dutch standard	319,994,043	774,790,585
Above No. 13 and not above No. 16	137,393,993	69,615,373
Above No. 16 and not above No. 20	16,366,629	1,720,760
Above No. 20	4,431,291	186,111

The average consumption of cane sugar produced in the United States is estimated at 350,000,000 pounds, or about one-fourth of the total consumption. The amount of revenue derived by the government from imported sugar is about $38,000,000 (gold) per annum, being by far the largest sum derived from any article on the list of imports, and larger than that obtained from tea, coffee, and silks combined. The importation of any measure which proposes to change the duties on sugar is, therefore, easily perceived.

It has happened that nearly all the measures passed since the close of the war to repeal or reduce taxes have operated merely to transfer a portion of the revenues of the government to the particular classes who had previously paid the tax, and have brought very little relief to the mass of the people. When the tax on manufactures was first imposed, it furnished an excuse for adding to the tariff, but when the internal tax was repealed, the tariff remained unchanged; so that the people continued to pay about the same prices as before on all "protected" articles. The schedule of duties now proposed to be levied on sugar is plainly an attempt to transfer a large share of the revenues hitherto obtained by the government from that article to the pockets of the sugar-refiners, under a pretence of reducing taxes. For, be it observed, six-sevenths of all the sugar imported is of the kind denominated "not above No. 13 Dutch standard," the raw, dirty, black product of the plantation mill, which no civilized being can use until it has been put through some sort of refining process. The existing duty on this article is three cents per pound. To reduce it to two cents, without a corresponding reduction on all the higher grades, is to make a present to the refiners of the difference, amounting to about eight millions of dollars per year. This would be rather too barefaced an operation. So the device has been resorted to of changing the classification. The article known as "above No. 12 but not above No. 15," is used to some extent by the poorer classes without further refining; but it is not, to any considerable extent, brought into competition to some extent with the product of the sugar refineries. Instead of reducing this quality one cent per pound to correspond with the reduction on raw sugar, it is reduced only one-half cent. Then the two higher classes, which now pay taxed four and five cents respectively, are thrown into one class and taxed at four cents. The quality known as "above No. 15 but not above No. 20" constitutes the grade of the ordinary merchantable "coffee sugar," and is the chief article of consumption in the United States. The duty on this quality is not reduced at all. It is upon this grade that the large profits will be made by the refiners if the bill passes. It is absurd to pretend that such a measure will reduce taxes. It will only transfer money from the public Treasury to the private treasuries of a few individuals and corporations.

The country pays over $10,000,000 per annum as "protection" to the Louisiana sugar planters. The proposed reduction of duty on raw sugar will diminish this bounty about $6,500,000 and bestow twice that amount on the sugar refineries. The net loss to the Treasury, if the bill passes, will be $11,000,000 gold per annum.

THE FOUR PER CENT THEORY.

Mr. Greeley is gradually being penetrated by the difficulty of getting the public creditors to lend at five per cent, when they can get 6%, but he drives into the problem with all the faith and sagacity of the colored brother who vowed that "de Lord tole me to jump straight froo de stone fence I'd jump right at it any way." Some perversities in the facts, however, are still necessary to sustain the "4 per cent delusion." Mr. G. says:

"We borrowed millions at 6 per cent when now quite as large sums can be had at 5, on the credit of which our national existence was staked; why should we not borrow at 4 per cent now? At that rate, now that we have peace based on unquestioned victory? We scarcely expected that when we made the loan of our debt redeemable at our own pleasure after five years, within twenty years; was there then a shadow of doubt of our hopes?"

We doubt if the country has borrowed a single dollar at 6 per cent since January 1, 1861, prior to which time it was not yet known that we were just entering a great civil war. A loan of $10,000,000, offered by Howell Cobb, in December, 1860, for the lowest rate of interest it could be had for, brought no bids less than 12 per cent. On January 15, 1860, John A. Dix, Secretary of the Treasury, borrowed $5,000,000 at rates varying from 6½ to 11 per cent, but averaging 10¼ per cent. On February 8, 1861, the same Secretary offered $8,000,000 of a nominally 6 per cent bond, which was taken at from 90¼ to 96 per cent, which ranged the interest at about 6¾ per cent. On April 2, just before the bombardment of Sumter, and when it was still unknown that we were to have war, Secretary Chase attempted to borrow $8,000,000 on 6 per cents, selling them at 94; he got bids to the extent of $2,000,000 only. With great difficulty he borrowed $5,000,000 on 6 per cent Treasury notes, *which were receivable for customs duties*, at par. At that time the twenty year 6 per cents, which indicated the actual credit of the government, were down to 88, which made the actual borrowing rate for the government 7 1-5 per cent, except on an obligation which not only bore interest but was payable for customs duties. On May 25 $9,000,000 more were borrowed by the sale of 6 per cents at 83 to 86 (7 1-5 to 6¾ per cent). The loan passed in July authorized 6 per cent stocks to be sold at such a discount as would make them equivalent to 7 per cents, viz., 93½. From July to December, 1861, Secretary Chase borrowed on the 7.3-10 sheet notes and the sale of 6 per cent bonds at a rate which made them equal to 7 per cents. With the 1st January, 1862, specie payments were suspended, and the loans made afterward were made in depreciated currency, the rate of interest varying greatly with the degree of depreciation. When gold rose to 200, the 6 per cents, passing out for par in currency, 6 c., for fifty cents on the dollar, were really negotiated at a little more than 12 per cent interest. A 12 per cent bond would have been cheaper, because involving the payment of only half as much principal as the 6 per cent, for a like sum borrowed.

We see, therefore, that instead of borrowing millions at 6 per cent, on the eve of or during the war, we never borrowed a dime at that rate of interest, and that the average rates were from 7½ to 12 per cent.

Mr. Greeley shows that our doctrines have had some effect on him, in the following statement:

"Of course, those who are entitled to 4 per cents hereafter will not volunteer to take less, and we are indeed not committed against all forms of renunciation. But the rate of our great national debt consists of the five-twenties, which we have taken at unquestioned right to redeem in coin, and which the holders will inevitably exchange *for any bond worth a fraction more than one.*"

One would suppose that, when Mr. Greeley had discovered that holders of the 6 per cents are entitled to coin for their face before they need surrender them, and that they will not take the 4 per cents at par until they are worth a fraction more than coin, he would infer that, as 4 per cents are not yet worth coin, 4 per cents cannot very well sell for a fraction more than coin.

In this dilemma, he recommends a number of plans for making a 4 per cent bond sell at a higher rate than a 6 per cent, among which is the following:

"4. Require that all moneys held by guardians, executors, administrators, and other trustees or custodians of others' estates, shall be invested in the new consols, which shall be required for paying over to the rightful owners."

In other words, when nobody will lend his own money to the government at 4 per cent; when no adult men capable of managing their own affairs can be persuaded to do so, let us rifle the pockets of infants, widows, and lunatics, through a law directing their trustees to commit a waste of their miserable pittance, compelling them not only to loan it to the government, but to take 2 per cent less for their money than the government is able to borrow it for elsewhere. This may be brilliant financiering, and anybody who despises it may perhaps be charged with "striking at the national credit," but to us it appears to have certain elements of folly and meanness in it which would dishonor the country only less than repudiation itself.

LEATHER AND THE TARIFF.

The leather business of this country is the third in importance among existing branches of industry—agriculture standing first and railway service second. The leather business exceeds, in round numbers, that of iron about four-fifths, that of cotton about two-thirds, and of woollen rather more than that. In the prosperity of this industry every man, woman, and child in the land is directly interested as a consumer, and almost every man who works with his hands, or whose subsistence depends upon his daily labor, is interested as a producer. Leather is of constant and universal domestic use as a part of the instruments of production, in agriculture, in all the uses of domestic animals, in machinery of all sorts, leather plays a part more important than iron, while in the immense interest already engaged in the manufacture it is the principal material. Upon this raw material, in hides, there is an import duty of 10 *per centum*, in gold, which, when warehousing charges are added, reaches 15 to 18 *per centum*, as gold fluctuates from 20 to 35. The result is a serious enhancement of the price to the consumer of one of the principal necessaries of life, and a burden so onerous upon manufactures that it has almost wholly destroyed the large export trade that once existed. This is one of the practical consequences of the system of protection to American industry—so called. The boots and shoes on our feet and the feet of our children, the harness on our horses, the trunks we use, the leather belts of machinery, the harness and daily uses to which leather is put in domestic affairs and in the arts are burdened with a heavy tax and an enhanced price, while the laborer engaged in their manufacture has lost the foreign trade which once made his labor profitable.

However specious the argument may be in regard to other raw materials—species but always deceptive—that though a few may be injured the many are benefited, it has no application in the case of hides. The duty "protects" nobody, but is a pure, unmitigated, and unquestionable injury to everybody, both consumer and producer. The foreign hides from South America, which, from natural causes,—the character of the country and the character of the industry of the people,—reach Lake Michigan in the same product can be produced in this country, do not and cannot come in conflict with the hides of our domestic cattle as articles of manufacture. Each is wanted for a different purpose, and they do not come in conflict with each other, but are both needed as a supplement to the other. Their textures differs, and each has its own peculiarity. That of South American hides is of a short, fine fibre, but wants pliability and toughness. That of the hides of our own country is of a long fibre, both tough and pliable. Of this is made the uppers of shoes and boots, harness, and belting leather. Of that is manufactured hemlock sole leather; and from the cheapness of barks and other tanning materials in this country we have a natural advantage in that branch of manufacture over all the rest of the world. Mr. Allen, of Milwaukee, one of the largest and most intelligent manufacturers in the United States, estimates that from 97 to 98 *per centum* of hemlock sole leather is made from the imported hides to 2 to 3 *per centum* from domestic hides. On all the sole leather of the country then we pay from 15 to 18 *per centum* of tax on all that is consumed, and add that much to the cost of all that is produced, to the loss of profits solely of the foreign producer with whom our manufacturers have to compete. The man who wears or uses leather in any form is compelled to pay more for what he uses than he would if there was free trade in hides; the man who manufactures hides is compelled, for want of that free trade, to give up competition with the foreign manufacturer. Nobody is protected, and the country loses the revenue which would accrue from a moderate tax that would allow of an importation of hides at a price that would enable domestic manufacturers to compete with foreign manufacturers.

Under such a state of facts and of figures, which there is hardly a presence of galvanizing or disputing, the leather interest ask for a revision of the tariff, as it is manifestly for the advantage of both producer and consumer that it should be revised, and for the benefit of nobody but the foreign competing manufacturer that it should be left as it is.

Now, we do not pretend that this is an isolated instance of the absurdity of a protective tariff, but it happens to be an exceedingly plain one, which he who runs may read. If the principles of protection are true they are true in all cases, and we should no more make an exception in the case of hides than in the case of wool, or in the case of coal, or in the case of iron, or of any other production. If a prohibitory or a simply onerous tax upon the production of a country has the effect to destroy the natural advantages of soil or climate or habits of the people, can be produced cheaper than with us, unnecessary that we may compel industry to take that direction, then such tax is just as wise as regards one production as regards another. And the case of hides is, on the other hand, is no less true. If it is unwise to levy a heavy duty on hides because it is a serious burden upon consumers and because it cripples or ruins the industry depending on that raw material, then it is equally true that the like disastrous results must follow in any other case where there is the similar interference with the natural law of supply and demand. The laws of political economy are universal and not exceptional, are certain in their operations, and from like causes always produce like results. But as it is easier to reason from results, to come than from causes to results, or the plain story of the mischief produced by a high tariff on hides, while, let us hope, it will work its own cure, may also help to open the eyes of the people to the utter fallacy that lies at the root of the whole doctrine of protection.

General Ames predicts that Mississippi will remain "one of the most loyal States in the Union for about five years, as its offices will continue in loyal hands for that length of time." Such a prediction from one who is himself a Senator-elect "for one or five years," is really very unique. Does General Ames suppose his powers of political prediction are good for five years? Or would he have us believe that the Legislature under Republican control for five years the fires of disloyalty would be not only kept brightly burning, but would at the end of that time get the secondary? Such a theory would not be creditable to the character of the government which had overlaid in its swaddling clothes Mississippi has a clear majority of colored voters. They are not likely to fall down and worship any political leaders who oppress their equal civil and political rights. Very likely the former ruling classes of the State will return more or less into offices of trust and power. But can they do so on a basis of disloyalty by the votes of a population nearly two-thirds of whom are colored? If so, it is not complimentary to the colored vote. And if they come into power on a basis of loyalty and equal rights accepting the situation, is not that what we all want? General Ames' remark indicates that he is one of the class who would like to maintain a chronic Ireland at the South by erecting perpetual Provisional Governments there on the basis of a small fraction of the voters. On such a plan politically as the South would live not only five years but fifty.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

In 1869 the Legislature of Massachusetts, impressed with the growing need of an intelligent examination of the various railroad and transportation companies of that State, had the wisdom to create a Board of Railroad Commissioners, with power to make personal examination into all the affairs of all those companies; to require them to furnish all information necessary to disclose the actual working of the system, and of each road, and the bearing and effect of their mode of business upon the general welfare of the State. The Commissioners, after thus informing themselves, were to make report to the Legislature advising what legislation was required to meet existing evils and abuses on the one hand, or to extend needed facilities on the other. This commission has just made its first report. Part of its functions was to hear complaints from cities, towns, counties, and individuals against the railroads, including, among other things, unreasonable rates of freight and fares. Numerous cases have been thus heard, and the Commissioners congratulate the State upon the fact that, in nearly every instance, in which Alfred Smith and Joseph Dobson, brothers-in-law, shot each other. It was between these two that the troubles had taken place in the early years.

Under the lock in Jasper County, last week, some worsmen found and filled six casks, of all the varieties known in that part of the country. The casks were then sealed up and left. In after occurred, in which Alfred Smith and Joseph Dobson, brothers-in-law, shot each other. It was between these two that the troubles had taken place in the early years.

A writer in the *Independent*, speaking of a Massachusetts town-house of twenty years ago, says: "It is in this book that you may find the original poems of Wm. Henry Hulburt—now one of the editors of the *World*, but then a journeyman printer at Chatteroy, or a young lawyer just from the paternal instruction of Dr. Francis. He left his friends for the West, and the poems of that early young years alone, and you know more about him than we do."

Prof. Agassiz is so unwell that he is not able to prepare his correspondence even. A recent letter from his wife says that he has been, and still is, seriously ill, having had several consecutive days of delirious consequence, and the physician assures him, of nervous prostration and overwork, from which he will not recover for some time, unless he is, therefore, forbidden to work for a long time, and will be obliged to give up all public lectures.

The Archduchess Elizabeth, of Austria, who, according to the cable, has fled to America, having embarked at Hamburg, is reported to be the eldest daughter of Francis Joseph I, but is, although six months younger, the cousin of his father. The Archduchess Elizabeth was born in the early supposed to be affected by it, the daughter, by third marriage, of the Archduke Joseph Anthony and Princess Augusta Maria Josepha, daughter of the Emperor Leopold II. She was born January 17, 1830, and was first married October 4, 1847, to the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, King of Modena, and was again married April 18, 1856, to her cousin, Archduke Charles Ferdinand. By the latter marriage she has three children, two sons and a daughter. The Archduchess Elizabeth is reported to live happily with her husband, and is to be in disgrace at the Austrian court. Indeed, it is asserted, to appear at the Imperial levees.

Trout-Fishing in the Yosemite Valley.

The interesting and, as a naturalist, valuable article of Judge Caton, published in THE TRIBUNE of Monday, on "Trout-Fishing in the Yosemite Valley," encourages me to add my mite to the stock of "Salmo Irideus," for the benefit of future visitors to that wonderful region. As a preliminary I mention that while in Colorado on my way to California, as one of the "Centennial party" of 1869, I sometimes amused myself by catching trout in the mountain streams which we were riding. I also confessed my fondness for piscatory sports. Whereupon the gentlemanly naturalists in a stage-coach knows that every opportunity for a "drive" (joke) at a fellow-passenger is not to be neglected. Hence, when we were riding along Bitter Creek, crossing a stagnant slough or wallowing through a bog hole, they would point out to me trout, or trout-like fish, with the assurance that there was trout in that stream, and dolefully sympathize with me in the fear of the scarcity of fish in the country. I, of course, "let on" that I believed them, and, on the contrary, I was accordant the honor of being the free white man that ever caught a trout in the Colorado Valley. I regarded this, however, as merely an attempt at flattery, for I have no doubt that what the Indian can do, the white man can. I have seen enough of their large vagabonds to have all the nonsense of Cooper's Aorsa completely spooned out of me.

In order to test the quality of the fish, I had him cooked as much as possible for breakfast. I found his flesh firm, comparatively delicate, and in all respects similar to that of the trout of the mountain streams, contributed no little to the zest of a passenger appetite, contributed no little to the zest of a passenger appetite, contributed no little to the zest of a passenger appetite

in London, February 5. The sale was reported by cable telegraph yesterday, and caused great regret. The company promise to complete the road in four months. Work on the Kansas Pacific is progressing at the rate of a mile per day.

Agents of several extensive colonies who are proposing to locate in Colorado next spring, are now here to make final preparations for purchasing stock and work-cattle, etc. A delegation is expected soon.

The first heavy snow of the season began Thursday night. About eight inches fell; weather now moderating.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The *Times* has editorials on American legislators and legislation, wherein it comments on the composition and peculiarities of the House of the United States Congress. The writer attributes the faults in American legislation to the utter absence of ability in the House of Representatives, and a natural sequence to the popular elections. The Senate, however, is better, the *Times* thinks, because its members are otherwise chosen.

Manufacturers here are preparing to take advantage of the expiration, in March next, of the Bessemer steel patents.

The *Saturday Review* predicts that the Irish land question, and bill for regulating the ballot and the diffusion of education, will engross the attention of Parliament at the coming session.

Extraordinary scenes are occurring at the telegraph offices throughout England. The dissatisfaction is universal, and complaints of delay and error have been greatly multiplied since the new arrangement went into effect. In this city, particularly, crowds of people surround the offices, and there is the utmost confusion.

The movement for the abolition of the University tests has been renewed vigorously. A large meeting was held at Plymouth last evening, and resolutions looking to that end, were unanimously adopted. Meetings are to be held elsewhere.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* protests against the interruption of Indoo Chinese trade in opium, as contemplated.

There has recently been an improved demand for American bonds, both Federal and State.

The bark Jessie Campbell, of Weymouth, United States, from New York, for Bristol, England, foundered at sea in latitude 42, longitude 50, on the 4th of January. All hands saved.

It is reported that the Cabinet have settled upon a land bill for Ireland. The new bill proposes to give security of tenure by confirming and assuring the same rights to tenants as are held under the best customs of the Province of Ulster. It refers disputes concerning improvement of land by a tenant, and the amount of rent, to a tribunal, with power of summary jurisdiction.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 5.—The steamship Nevada, from New York, arrived to-day.

France.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—It is reported to-day that Lucien Anatole, Prevost Paradol, the celebrated author, has been appointed Minister from France to Washington.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 5.—Excitement was occasioned in this city this morning by the falling of houses. Twelve persons were buried in the ruins. It is not thought that all of them were killed. Two bodies have been recovered from the debris.

Italy.

ROME, Feb. 5.—The *Irvatta Cattolica*, publishes a remarkable article, entitled "Politiques et le Concile." After referring to the menaces against the Œcumenical Council's decrees contrary to the modern establishment, it says: "The Bishops despise menaces. If governments make laws in variance with the decrees of the Council, its subjects will not be held to observe them, but to exact obedience to such laws would be tyranny. If governments separate from State, they must expect terrible reprisals to overthrow them. France has been true to the concordat, and the Council will bear this in mind."

Another session of the Œcumenical Council was held yesterday. The Archbishop of Tunis celebrated mass, and the Fathers delivered addresses. The Committee on Postulata meets once a week. The Committee Det[illegible] has completed a great part of its work.

Spain.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—It is reported that Duke Montpensier's candidature for the throne of Spain will be altogether abandoned. Prince George, a Catholic, 37 years of age, son of the King of Saxony, is now talked of in some quarters, while others propose Prince Charles of Prussia.

The electoral estimates passed the Cortes yesterday, after a strenuous opposition.

Venezuela.

PUERTO CABELLO, Jan. 24.—The revolution is spreading. President Monagas has taken the field in person. The banished Dominicans have arrived here.

San Domingo.

SAN DOMINGO, Jan. 26.—The revolutionists, headed by Pimental, are marching northwest. They have captured Guayubin.

Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 1, via HAVANA, Feb. 5.—An attempt, by the troops, to assassinate Lerdo Tejada and proclaim Santa Anna, has been discovered here and frustrated. The ringleaders have been arrested and thrown in prison. Order has been restored in Puebla. The authorities in Michoacan are arming troops. The real purpose is unknown. The pretence is to preserve the peace.

Troops have marched from Vera Cruz against Orizaba. The insurgent General Echegary has joined the insurgents.

A battle took place in San Luis Potosi on the 14th ult., between the insurgents and the government troops. The insurgents were victorious, capturing twenty pieces of artillery, and compelling General Rocha to fly in haste. It is believed that General Negrete is concealed in this city, working in favor of Santa Anna.

THE WEST.

Movements of the Mormons—Tea for Chicago.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Feb. 5.

Intelligence from Salt Lake says the Mormons are collecting petitions, signed by Mormon women, in opposition to Cullom's bill. The Reform movement, composed of the most intelligent Mormons, is still increasing. So far there has been no persecution from the Church authorities; but there is no work or employment of any kind is given to them by the Brighamites. Business at Salt Lake is very dull. The bulk of trade is being done by the Gentiles. The Gentiles are very anxious for the development of the mining interests of Utah, while the church steadily opposes.

The weather West has been very pleasant for to-day.

One car-load of tea from China for Chicago, and one car-load of silver ore from White Pine, for the reduction works East, arrived from the West to-day.

MISSOURI.

Tragedies in St. Joseph and Bushville—Insurance.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—In a street quarrel in St. Joseph, on Thursday night last, between several parties, Michael Culligan was shot by H. L. [illegible], and died soon after. [illegible]

An old feud existing between Sinclair and Jacks on one side, and Joseph Fry, Caleb Jones and others on the opposition, culminated on Tuesday last at Bushville, Mo., in the death of the two former. An altercation occurred at a store. The Hursts walked out, were assailed with stones, one of which struck Jackson Hurst on the head, knocking him insensible. James Fry then struck Hurst Hurst with a piece of scantling, crushing his skull, and also dealt Jackson Hurst a similar blow while lying insensible, terribly fracturing his skull. The testimony at the inquest showed that no said Hurst were drunk, and have been very quarrelsome, and had really been the assaulting party.

The insurance on Howard's saloon, burned last night, was $3,000 in Home, New Haven; $3,000 in Commercial, Chicago; $3,000 in St. Paul, of St. Paul.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Boiler Explosion—Four Men Hurt and a Building Badly Damaged—Divorce Cases.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 5.—A boiler in Sinker's Western Machine Works exploded about 6 o'clock this morning, injuring four men severely, but not fatally, and damaging the building very much. The loss cannot be estimated now, but is considerable, and the accident throws one hundred and twenty-five men out of employment. The explosion was caused by the weakening of the boiler from rust, which had formed in a place between the brick-work, but opened to escaped steam. The building will be rebuilt immediately. It is the same firm whose boiler exploded at the State Fair.

There are forty-eight divorce cases on the docket of the Common Pleas Court, for the term commencing Monday.

WINNIPEG.

A Representative Council.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 5.—The *New Nation* gives a long account of a mass meeting held at Fort Garry, January 21, addressed by Donald G. Smith, who explained the views and the policy of the Canadian Government. The following was the result: Mr. Riel moved that twenty representatives shall be elected by the English people of Red River to meet twenty other representatives elected by the French population on Friday, the 25th inst., in the Court House, for the purpose of considering the subject of Mr. Smith's Commissioners and deciding what would be the best course for the welfare of the country. The motion was carried. A committee was then appointed to apportion the English representatives, but the result of that meeting is not yet known.

Conviction of a Murderer.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.—The jury in the Wareham murder case brought in a verdict at 1 o'clock this morning, finding Philip Wareham guilty of murder in the first degree. He was tried for murder for killing David Kirby in August last, in this city. A motion for a new trial has been made.

Annexation Movement in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, Feb. 5.—The papers report that at a meeting held at Merigomish, in Pictou County, a resolution was passed declaring the Confederation a failure and urging the local Legislature to move for annexation to the United States.

A Tyron Association has been formed in Prince Edward's Island. Hon. T. H. Haviland, M. P., was chosen President, and Hon. Joseph Pope and Hon. Wm. Heald, Vice Presidents. The object of the society is to forward the cause of the Confederation.

Organization of the Coal-Mine Proprietors of Ohio.

AKRON, O., Feb. 5.—The coal-mine owners of the Akron, Norton, Chippewa, Wadsworth, Fulton, and Massillon districts, yesterday organized here, the "Tuscarawas Coal-Mining Association," with headquarters in Akron, and reduced the price of mining to the same as in all the neighboring districts, to go into effect February 23.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 5.—The schooner Excelsior, from Baltimore, was wrecked near Fort Fisher. The entire crew, five men, supposed to be lost.

Death of a Well-Known Expressman.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 5.—Rufus B. Kinsley, proprietor of Kinsley Express, died this morning, aged 73.

The Charity Ball in New York.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 4.

The great ball in aid of the Children's Hospital and Nursery came off last night at the Academy of Music, and was in every respect a most gratifying success. At about 9 o'clock the house began to fill, and by 10½ it was crowded in every part. So thoroughly was the floor at that hour that the dancing of the "Lancers" became a labor rather than a pleasure, although the lively tunes engaged in that occupation seemed to regard it as a labor that, in deed, it quite itself, and more and more lively. [illegible]

[illegible]

At 11½ o'clock, just after the last measure "Das Alpenhorn" of Proch died away, and orchestra, and about throwing to the pleasant strains of Faust's "Velocipede," the event of the evening, young Prince Arthur, was announced, and on the word as he appeared in the box the band struck up the national anthem of Great Britain, and while the Prince stood to gratify the respectful curiosity of the throng of people before him, burst forth with "Hail Columbia." The Prince was accompanied by Colonel Elphinstone and the other members of his suite, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, and their daughter, Miss Ford. He seemed a little embarrassed at first entering his box, and meeting the gaze of so many strangers, but he soon recovered his equanimity, and settled down into a quiet contemplation of the busy and attractive scene before him. Having indulged in three or four dances, the Prince and his party retired at 1 o'clock.

This ball was, as before said, arranged for the purpose of raising funds for the Children's Nursery. At there were no less than 4,000 persons present last night, it is fair to presume, and pleasant to hope, that the fund for this noble object will be found to have been increased at least $15,000 as the result of the managers' endeavors.

COLLISION AT SEA.

The Steamer Brunette Run Down by the Steamer Santiago de Cuba—Two Lives Lost.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 3.

On Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock the steamer Brunette, Captain Doane, left the Lorillard steamship Dock, bound to Philadelphia. She was laden with an assorted cargo, and about three persons, including officers there were thirteen persons on board. Nothing of interest occurred until about 10:20, when a steamer was noticed bearing down for the Brunette. She proved to be the Santiago de Cuba, Captain Jones, bound for Havre, France, to this port, going at the rate of about six knots an hour, and having on board a cargo not exceeding 600 tons. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Brunette was a screw propeller of [illegible] tons, built at Wilmington, Del., in 1867, and owned by Jacob Lorillard, Jr., and employed in the trade between New York and Philadelphia. [illegible]

ANOTHER JERSEY MURDER.

A Man Beaten to Death and His Body Hid in the Bushes—Escape of the Murderer.

From the New York Herald Feb. 1.

A brutal murder took place at Carmansville, Bloomingdale, at Passaic County, N. J., at a late hour on Saturday night. The name of the victim of this tragedy is David Sisco, better known by the cognomen of "Old Buddy Sisco," who was the head of a family of a wife and two children. The name of the murderer is John Nixon. [illegible]

[illegible]

Those who were present at the tavern state that Nixon and Sisco had shaken hands and taken a drink and "made up" at their difference. From all accounts, however, it seems that, on there way home, a fresh quarrel broke out which ended in murder.

Romantic Story of a Remarkable Piece of Human Hair.

From the New York Sun, Feb. 3.

A magnificent piece of human hair—the finest and most valuable in America—is hanging in a window of Thompson & Co.'s store, Broadway. [illegible]

Nashville Items.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 5.—The convention to-day, on Mrs. Polk, and were pleasantly entertained.

The House of Representatives adopted [illegible]

Fires.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—The large machine shop in Milford, Mass., owned by Macy & Kidder, occupied by E. A. Albee, was burned last night. Loss, $60,000; insured.

Sargent's wheel factory in West Amesbury was burned last night, with three buildings adjoining. The loss was $40,000; insurance, $3,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Three fires occurred last night, one trifling, and the third resulted in the total destruction of Wallace's planing mill, Spring Garden street, above Broad. Loss, $50,000.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

AURORA, Ill., Feb. 5.—Moses Cherry, one of the oldest citizens of Kendall County, and highly respected, died yesterday morning at his residence, Aux Sable Grove, from dropsy.

Death of Mrs. Wentworth.

TROY, Feb. 5.—Wife of Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, died yesterday.

PARIS.

Murder of Victor Noir—The True Account.

The Emperor's Troubles with His Family.

Prosecution of Rochefort—The New Ministry—The Council.

Conspiracy in Russia.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, January 17.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

About twenty years ago the President of the then republic, now Emperor, was in some momentary political embarrassment. His uncle and cousin, King Jerome, whose marriage with an American lady was annulled by the first Napoleon, and his son, the Prince Napoleon of to-day, were running over France, doing their best to ruin their relative and put themselves in his place. Other relatives, male and female, and among them the Prince of Canino, I believe, also did their best. The elevation of their head to the Presidency had set their souls on fire, and they made up for thirty years of exile by all sorts of escapades.

One day, after some very unfortunate outbreak, the President felt it necessary to show severity, or at least make reproaches. He returned to the Elysee greatly irritated and almost inconsolable over the scene which he had had with his uncle, I believe. There taking up a paper to change his thoughts, he read one of those diatribes, then all the style, and which have again become the fashion, in which, among other insults, he was reproached with not being the son of his father, Louis, and with not having anything in common with the Napoleons. It was a collection of political amenities.

He read it through, and then, turning to one of his Aides-de-Camp, said, with that often melancholy gentleness which never abandons him: "Read this. They reproach me with not having anything in common with my uncle, the Emperor. Alas! we have at least the same family." He still has it, and it would be better for him and us had it always remained in that wild island whence it came.

DEATH OF VICTOR NOIR.

The telegraph first, and then the papers, have told you of the assassination of a young journalist, named Victor Noir, by Prince Pierre Bonaparte. At an ordinary time of imperial calm, this would have made very little stir. They would, with money, have silenced the clamors of the relations of the victim, and, with favors and promises, influenced the Judges to acquittal. But we are far from being quiet, and rarely has any private affair caused as much popular excitement as this murder.

As for the accompanying circumstances, which make of it a premeditated assassination, according to some, or legitimate defence, according to others, the truth concerning them will, I hope, be shown in the coming trial. But now nothing certain is known, and there are a variety of contradictory reports. I give what seem to me to be nearest the truth:

For many months a bitter controversy, accompanied with reciprocal insults, has been going on between two Corsican papers. One of them had for its support, and principal manager, Prince Pierre Bonaparte, son of Lucien, who, by natural instinct, or by family interest, was a republican despite the empire. The other paper was ultra-democratic, sworn enemy of the Bonapartes, the tyrants, the usurpers, and did not fail to attack its opponents bitterly. The Prince did the same, and there was a general interchange of insults between these Corsicans.

The result of all this was, that the Paris representative of the Democratic paper, Paschal Grousset, sent two seconds to Prince Pierre. According to one of them, Mr. De Fouvielle, the Prince received them very insultingly, which I can easily believe, because it is his style. Then he attempted to strike one of them, which the Prince himself, in a letter written at the moment, implicitly admits. Victor Noir, the other second, replied by a blow; which is denied; but which seems likely. The Prince drew back, pulled from his pocket a loaded revolver which he had there, which can be explained only by his ordinary violence, and, fired at his adversary, who staggered off and fell dead in a few minutes. However, the other second, Mr. De Fouvielle, also drew from his pocket a revolver, and aimed at the Prince; but his finger caught in the trigger and he could not discharge it, and, losing his self-possession, ran off, receiving in his clothes two balls which the Prince fired at him.

This is, I believe, the truth. Now, the partisans of the Bonapartes say that the Prince, attacked in his own house by two of his enemies, acted only in self-defence. The enemies of the Bonapartes say that the Prince, awaiting Rochefort to assassinate him, as the letter of provocation and the revolver in his pocket indicated, for want of a better, killed one of Rochefort's friends. Victor Noir, whom he thought was sent by Rochefort. I don't know that the truth will ever be revealed; but it is very plain now that the past of the Prince, whose life is unhappily filled with such performances; his excessively violent nature; his ill-restrained anger, carried to great height by the present political situation, all give cause for the worst suppositions.

The same day the Prince was arrested and taken to prison. Then the new Minister of Justice, Mr. Ollivier, pressed by the circumstances, asked the Emperor for two orders for arrest and trial, under the provisions of the law relative to members of the imperial family. One was for Prince Pierre Bonaparte, and the other for Prince Murat, who, as I recently told you, thrashed a bricklayer. The Emperor signed them both, only observing, as he handed them to Mr. Ollivier, "When will my turn come, Mr. Chancellor?"

Alas! Louis the Sixteenth, Charles the Tenth, Louis Philippe, also prognosticated their fall, without believing in it. They also, abusing power, or not knowing how to exercise it, have gone to exile or the scaffold, on account of their Ministers' faults rather than their own. The famous necklace affair under Louis Sixteenth, the trials of Teste and Praslin under Louis Philippe, began the republican avalanche which swept away their dynasties, because these events reveal to the public all the secret wounds of their rulers. The trial of Prince Pierre may also be the beginning of the end. Who lives will see.

THE FUNERAL.

In the meantime, the burial of the unfortunate Victor Noir came near making a revolution, and, at all events, a terrible riot. He was an excellent young fellow of 22, very robust, desirous of playing a political part, and was consequently entrusted with the dangerous mission of demanding satisfaction of Prince Pierre. His brother, a literary man, and formerly in the Zouaves, related the other day, in one of the papers, some very curious episodes of the Crimean war. Both brothers were well known in journalistic Paris, and were much liked. So this death has produced in Paris a degree of irritation which has by no means been allayed. His funeral was a political one, and was such as few men, Kings even, have had. About two hundred thousand persons were at the burial, some to show their hatred against the Bonapartes, and to profit by the occasion in order to get up a revolution, and others through curiosity, idleness, or the natural attraction of a crowd. Some of these who were irritated, and at their head Mr. G. Flourens tried to convey the coffin through Paris in order to provoke a conflict with the government. But the great majority, and at its head the family and friends of the defunct, Rochefort and all the veterans of Republican sentiments, opposed it, saying that the occasion was not propitious. The body was buried where it ought to have been, at Neuilly, in the extra mural cemetery of this village, which just touches Paris.

In returning, the crowd, then reduced to some thousand people, tried to make a disturbance. But they found at the Barrier some cavalry police officers; and a Police Commissioner, partially by force and partly by the use of threats, dispersed them, and in the evening all was at an end. But it was a day of popular emotion which is not to be forgotten. And it is the tente, perhaps, within a year or two! Now, this is invariably the way in which revolutions begin with us. So it is probable that similar days will follow, and there is constant expectancy in all the camps even at the very moment when I write.

PROSECUTION OF ROCHEFORT.

After the murder of Victor Noir, Rochefort wrote for a paper which he manages, called the *Marseillaise*, an extremely violent article, in which he called the Bonapartes assassins, etc. As Rochefort is a Deputy, he cannot be prosecuted without permission of the Chamber. The Attorney General asked for it, and the Chamber has adjourned till to-day to decide. It appears as if there would be a very violent session, resulting in the authorizing of the prosecution—a great folly on the part of the government, initiated by the Chamber. The trial of Rochefort will come off at the same time as that of Prince Pierre. The former will certainly be condemned, because the law is precise, and the article was an evident appeal for a revolt. How can his partisans allow him to be arrested for having done what they imperatively required of him? There are many storms here, which a little good sense would have avoided. But at our present point of angry passion, there is no reasoning. There is action; that is what the reactionary party, or the party of order, as it calls itself, does, thus causing, by untimely bravado, the danger which it fears and seeks to avoid.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Were it not for this sad occurrence and its results, the Ministry would have had public sentiment fully with it. It was really liberal, and, at the outset, allowed Ledru Rollin to return to France, showing by a report to the Emperor, which was a little diffuse but animated by a good sentiment, that the amnesty applied to this eminent political exile. The Ministry has also declared that the Privy Council is an Imperial invention, the only use of which is to give seven or eight hundred francs to seven or eight courtiers who shall take no part in the deliberations of the Cabinet. A draft of a law is also to be submitted, to render members of the Imperial family amenable to the law like others, and to deprive them of the strange privilege of having special judges. A whole series of liberal schemes are to be carried out. It's only chance of life lies in not following in the track of its predecessors. Will this be understood, or will events give it leisure to do anything except fight with them till the impending break-up comes? Time alone can tell.

THE FUTURE.

There is now hovering above Europe an immense cloud of revolution, which gains in size daily, extending over manufactures, the labor of the working classes, politics, and religion. The social order of Europe, shaken to its foundation, is cracking on all sides, and in all countries. Is this a passing cloud, resulting only in a few flashes of lightning and a slight fall of rain? Or is it one of those great social hurricanes let loose by the new conditions of our time, by improved locomotion, and more widely diffused instruction, which will change the face of Europe in order that it may be reconstructed in some other fashion? I do not know, but certainly the cloud is over us, and all who are not fools see and feel it as one sees and feels the storm in the heavy days of spring.

We, at Paris, are plunged in politics. We laugh and jest as we always do, but the balls, private parties, and theatres even, suffer by this general trouble. The reunions at the Court are suspended. The Empress has nervous attacks, and dreams of Marie Antoinette, the scaffold, and all that a woman can fancy, who sees that she is far from being the idol of a nation, although, poor woman, she can be reproached only for her folly in trying to become a politician. Prince Napoleon found this movement very useful and very good, so long as he sought reform. But now it is seeking to get rid of all the Bonapartes, and especially of him, because he is feared the most. He finds this deplorable, and says openly that an end must be made of the fifteen or twenty thousand people who trouble France. If only that number wanted the republic and its departure the thing would be easy, but, unluckily, he is mistaken in his figures. He should have said fifteen or twenty millions.

THE LAST FRAY.

Politics reign supreme at the opera and the balls. Day before yesterday, at the last ball, there was a farce which was quite successful, though it caused a singular chill at the beginning of the ball. It was a gentleman dressed in black, with a white neck-tie, who said very ceremoniously to all the gentlemen as they came in: "Excuse me, but if you are a Prince you will please leave your revolver in the cloak-room."

CONSPIRACY IN RUSSIA.

It is reported that a great liberal conspiracy has been discovered in Russia, having at its head the Grand Duke. Efforts are making to smother the whole matter, so as to trouble neither the Emperor nor Holy Russia and its holy love for the holy imperial family. If freedom were to wave her torch in those icy caverns of despotism—to Siberia, for instance, the living tomb of many martyrs of the Czar's—it would be equivalent to another destruction of the Bastile. The matter was hushed, but eight thousand copies of the proclamation, which was very vaguely liberal, were printed and circulated in the Empire. Be assured that they will bear fruit. Liberal ideas, no matter how poor they are, have this advantage that no matter how closely and often they are cut down, they always spring up again stronger than ever.

THE COUNCIL.

From the council it is reported that the opposition to the Pope and the Jesuits gains instead of diminishing, and also that there was recently great scandal there. A Bishop was arrested for being a forger and a robber, and it is said that he was, at the same time, spy for one of the great powers. Moreover, all the Catholic clergy of Europe are murmuring, not only against the omnipotence of the Pope, but also that of the Bishops. There is going on at this moment in the Province of Amiens trial where the uncontrolled and illimitable absolutism of these irresponsible pastors, plays a very odious part. It referred to a poor country priest, the providence of his district, who was shamefully sacrificed to the thousand mean and base feelings of which the sacristy is the inviolable asylum. The matter passes by unnoticed in the midst of our political troubles, but it shows the attitude of the clergy toward Rome. That is, enduring the yoke, but wounded by it; and ready for rebellion when a legitimate opportunity is offered, and that opportunity may be given by the council now in session.

EMILE CARNEY.

CIRCUIT COURT OF KENDALL COUNTY.

The Kennedy Will Case.

Reported for The Chicago Tribune.

YORKVILLE, Kendall County, Ill., Feb. 5.

The great Kennedy will case, which for some time has attracted attention in consequence of the magnitude of the property at stake and the many surrounding circumstances of a peculiarly interesting nature which are interwoven with it, has just run through a ten days' trial before Hon. Edwin S. Leland, in the Circuit Court of this county.

The contestant of the will is Dr. Philip Kennedy, a physician in good standing and practice at Deavertown, Ohio; and the respondent is Michael Kennedy, residing at Arlington Grove, in Bureau County.

Originally the suit was brought in the Circuit Court of Bureau County, but the counsel for the respondent obtained a change of venue on the ground of prejudices which they believed to exist in Bureau County consequent upon the nationality, religion, and politics, of the testator as of the devisee.

Joseph I. Taylor and Thomas J. Henderson, of Princeton, and George L. Paddock, of Chicago, appeared for the contestant, and the respondent was represented by O. C. Gray, of Ottawa; Geo. W. Stipp and George O. Ide, of Princeton, and B. F. Parks, of Aurora.

It appeared from the testimony that about the year 1830 Michael Kennedy, the testator, came to this country from Ireland. He was then a young man, and a thoroughly educated civil engineer—a man of vast general knowledge, of indomitable will and energy—a man born to command success in whatever occupation he engaged. He left behind him a wife, two sons, and one daughter—Philip, Michael, and Catherine. When he arrived in this country men of his peculiar attainments were scarce, while the vast works required to develop the wealth of our mountains and prairies by the construction of canals and railroads were immense. He soon became prominent as a man of marked ability. His first work of importance was in the construction of the Virginia Canal. He afterwards was a contractor on the Illinois Central and other railroads, and especially was he connected with the Central Military Tract, now the C., B. & Q. Railroad. He in the course of time amassed great wealth, became the friend and intimate companion of Daniel Webster and his son, Fletcher Webster, of Stephen A. Douglas, Lyman Trumbull, General Shields, Governor Ford, of Illinois, Judge Breese, and others. Every man considered Captain Kennedy his equal—Judge Breese even writes to him and offers to place himself and all he has in the hands of his friend Kennedy as a financial partner.

In some of the dark days of our State history, when Illinois was not the proud and rich State she is now; when a sort of financial ruin seemed to be impending over her, Captain Kennedy came to the rescue and loaned to the State $75,000. Like many such men, he was not so well treated by the State subsequently as he ought to have been, and found difficulty in obtaining the return of his money; but at last the Legislature, by act, provided for the payment of its indebtedness to him by the issue of State bonds.

The old gentleman, seeing the future greatness of this section of the country, had purchased a tract of 1,600 acres at Arlington Grove, and had also got considerable property in the city of La Salle.

Some years after he came out from Ireland his wife came also—but she soon went to reside with a bachelor brother of his, Philip Kennedy, of Ohio, and she and her husband never again lived together. What were the causes for this separation there is no evidence to determine. It is, however, known that Captain Kennedy had children by another woman in this country, and it is surmised that it was this fact which caused his lawful wife to leave him. Whatever be the cause, however, he was never been divorced, and though the widow is still alive in Ohio, no claim has been obtained to the mystery.

The children, too, which he had left in Ireland, came over to the land of promise. Philip, the elder, settled in Ohio, and became a successful practitioner of medicine. He has even aspired to other honors, having sat as a member of the Legislature of the State. Michael and Catherine came and joined their father. Catherine subsequently married a man named John Gaynor, but he did not long survive, and she, with her children, went to live with her father, and took charge of household affairs.

Captain Kennedy was an imperious, determined, self-willed, arbitrary man, and the restraint to which he was subjected did in 1852 cause his son Michael to desert the paternal roof and start off South to carve out a fortune and a name. Years elapsed, and the Captain felt the advancing steps of age as they stealthily approached him. In 1857—having obtained what he thought to be all that was necessary of this world's goods—he turned his eyes and bent his energies to the collecting together his children at Arlington. He went down to Mississippi, where he found young Michael a successful and highly esteemed overseer of a plantation; he induced him to come home. They two went to Ohio, saw Philip and induced him to give up his practice and come to the family circle at Arlington. September, 1857, saw them all there; the old man gave to Philip a deed for 160 acres of land, and to Mrs. Gaynor a deed for 125 acres of land, the latter one being with reversion to her children. A house was to be built on the 160 acres of Philip; this the Captain always maintained should be built out of the profits of the farm, while Philip maintained that his father was to build it out of his own means. The whole of the Arlington estate was to be farmed by Philip and Michael conjointly, for their own personal benefit.

It would appear that the disputed question as to the building of the house caused a rupture eventually, and to this may be traced the origin of the present suit. Philip had been living in a house at Arlington, owned by his father, for two months prior to the middle of December, 1857. His father was in New York at the time. He became dissatisfied with the prospects, and went to visit his father's confidential agent and lawyer, Milo Kendall, at Princeton. He told Mr. Kendall that his father and Mike did not carry out the agreement as to the house; that he could not stay, with such influences and examples surrounding his children as he found there, and was determined to leave immediately, never more to return. Mr. Kendall desired him to wait until his father returned, for, as Captain Kennedy was an arbitrary man, it might be very offensive to have Philip go away without first seeing him, and might even result in his being disinherited. Philip replied that he would not wait at all; he would not stay for the whole of Arlington Grove.

The next time Philip appears is as a witness in a case brought by the builders of the house on Philip's land to recover from the Captain the payment for labor and materials. The action was defeated, but the testimony then given by the Doctor in a deposition was spoken of by his father as being "lies."

Henceforth Philip drops out of the active drama—he retired to Ohio in good order—re-established his practice, held the dignified office of legislator, but there is no evidence, much less proof to show, that he ever wrote one letter to his father, or made one inquiry as to his health or condition, or paid one visit to his father, brother, or sister, during the remainder of that father's life. Philip left him December 22, 1857—the old man died December 30, 1865. Philip came not to the funeral.

What had Captain Kennedy done with his property? Milo Kendall knew there was a will which had been deposited in the National City Bank of Ottawa. He wrote to Judge Dickey—the will was produced—it was dated November 27, 1865, and was signed by Michael Kennedy in the presence of Thos. W. Hennessey, who had always been Captain Kennedy's family physician, and by William Waugh, a neighboring farmer. The will was drawn by Judge Dickey, and the signatures were all made in his presence.

The provisions of the will were:

1. Philip was to be cut off with one dollar.
2. Mrs. Gaynor was to have an annuity of $700 for a period of years.
3. An illegitimate son, Peter, was to have an annuity of $200 for a period of years.
4. Michael was to have the Arlington Grove farm and all other property, but not to become fully seized thereof for ten years, so as to prevent him selling the property before that time.

Philip now reappears and asks to have the will broken, charging that his father was the subject of insane delusion; had been the victim of intemperance; was also subjected to undue influence by his son Michael and Messrs. Dickey and Kendall, who had in a measure acted as the tools of Michael in the framing of the will, and that the testator was of unsound mind and memory at the time of the testamentary act.

Testimony was introduced to show these facts; it was attempted to be proved that the deceased had had *delirium tremens* in 1854, and had been in the habit of drinking freely at all times; that he had on one occasion said that an uncle of his had been confessor to Napoleon the First; that on one occasion he received a communication through the Post Office which seemed to annoy him very greatly, and that he then said that Governor Chase and Judge McLean were conspiring with his son Philip to rob him of his property, on the ground that he was an alien.

It was proved by Milo Kendall that he had several interviews with the testator, as to his will; that he on all occasions conversed with him upon its several provisions; that it was only by taking time to look up the law that he could answer many of the questions propounded by the Captain, and every point discussed fully; that he, like Mr. Kendall, felt the need of consulting authorities; that the will was eventually signed and left with the testator, who expressed a desire to look over it again, and that it was afterwards sent to him by O'Kane, and by him deposited in the City National Bank of Ottawa. The executors named in the will were John D. Caton, Theophilus Lyle Dickey, and Milo Kendall.

The testimony of all the witnesses on behalf of the respondent, leaves very small doubt but that Michael Kennedy was not only possessed of a sound mind and memory at the time of making his will, but that he was unusually strong in both mind and memory,—that he thoroughly knew the nature and extent of his property, and who were the natural objects of his bounty.

There is one incident connected with the affair that demands mention. A dower suit was commenced on behalf of the widow Kennedy, in the County Court of Bureau County, last year. It was ultimately settled by Michael Kennedy paying his mother five cash, and agreeing to pay her $600 per year ever afterwards.

On the trial of the case the opening statement on behalf of the respondent was made by Mr. Gray, who was followed by Mr. Paddock for the complainants.

The final arguments on behalf of the respondent were made by Judge Parks and Mr. Stipp, while Mr. Taylor and Mr. Henderson made the arguments for the complainant. Where fully twenty-four hours are spent in argument, it is impossible to even give an idea of them; and, perhaps, the only way to do over-handed justice is to publish the following instructions of the Court, as they contain all the points of law presented by the very eloquent counsel who tried the case:

INSTRUCTIONS FOR RESPONDENT.

The jury are instructed as follows:

1. That so far as the mental capacity of Captain Michael Kennedy, the alleged testator, is concerned, it is the province of the jury to determine, from all the facts and circumstances in evidence, whether or not, at the time of the execution of the paper writing in controversy, alleged to be the last will and testament of Captain Michael Kennedy, deceased, he was then of sound mind and memory, and not subjected to any undue influence; and if the jury find from the evidence that at said time he was of sound mind and memory, and not subjected to any undue influence, then the will, if properly executed, must stand, notwithstanding the jury may believe from evidence that the provisions of the will are unjust, unreasonable and inequitable, even to the extent of substantially disinheriting one of the children, and that the jury would under the same circumstances have made a different will—which instruction was, at the request of complainant's counsel, qualified as follows: Unless the jury believe from the evidence that the testator was affected with a morbid and insane delusion as to his son Philip, to an extent which operated to produce a will which but for such delusion the testator would not have made. And the jury are further instructed that the words "sound mind and memory," used in the law and in these instructions are to be taken by the jury in the plain common-sense meaning in which they are used, and understood in common parlance among men.

[illegible]

The jury were out some twenty-seven hours, and, at last, announced that an agreement was impossible. They stood seven in favor of sustaining the will, and five against it on the first ballot and remained so until the close. They were accordingly discharged.

The whole amount of property involved is variously estimated at from $130,000 to $150,000.

Railroads.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Register* of the 4th says: "The track on the Illinois & Southeastern Railroad is now being laid on the southern side of the city, and it is expected a junction will be made with the track of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad by to-morrow night. For the present only one train per day will be run over the line, but on March 1 a second train will be put on. The subscription of $8,000 by this county to the road is due when the road is completed from Pana to this city, and the fact of such completion is certified by the Board of Supervisors. Accordingly, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., a meeting of the board will be held, and the Supervisors will then pass over the line."

The Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* says: "From a gentleman who arrived in the city yesterday, from Mount Carmel, Illinois, we learn that on Saturday last, the people of Wabash County voted on the proposition to subscribe stock to the amount of $150,000 to the New Albany & St. Louis Railroad. The proposition to take stock was carried by a majority of forty-eight in the whole county."

The Princeton (Ill.) *Republican* of the 7th says: "James McGrew, the Chief Engineer of the Kankakee & Illinois River Railroad project, reports that there is a fair prospect of the road being built from Plymouth, Indiana, where it will connect with the Pittsburgh & Pennsylvania Central, run through Kankakee to Bureau Junction, where it will connect with the Rock Island Road. The road from the Indiana State line to Bureau Junction will cost $600,000, and $513,000 of this amount has already been pledged, and $10,000 conditionally. Votes for some $60,000 have been called, with a good prospect of being carried in every instance. It has also been determined to call for votes for the balance immediately. Putnam County is called upon for $25,000 more, with the understanding that this is the last call. Mr. McGrew expects everything to be ready to commence work on the road early in the spring, with a big force. He also has good news from the Indiana end of the line, where the people are subscribing liberally, with a determination to have the road built and in operation at an early day."

The Quincy (Ill.) *Herald* of the 5th says: "The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad have, since the opening of last spring, built 133 miles of road; forty-three on the Keokuk & Burlington line, forty-five on the Carthage & Burlington, and forty-five to the Buda & Rimore Division. The company now have in operation 890 miles of road, more than twice the distance from Quincy to Chicago. The increase in mileage for the year past is more than 28 per cent."

Honesty in Paris.

A curious example of the power of an efficient police to create habits of honesty is furnished by the official lists of articles found and deposited at the prefecture of police in Paris, published once a fortnight. In the two weeks following Christmas eighteen watches were thus brought in by finders who had picked them up in the public streets and squares, and fifteen watches from the theatres, cabs and omnibuses. Forty-nine purses and pocket-books were returned from all these sources, containing over a hundred thousand francs. The lists include a great number of articles of jewelry, opera glasses, outer garments belonging to both sexes, and no less than fourteen umbrellas. There are even a large number of separate coins, ten and twenty franc pieces, the owners of which it may be considered impossible to discover. The cause of this almost incredible integrity may be found perhaps partly in the fact that no man, on picking up treasure-trove, can feel any confidence that a detective in disguise is not watching his actions. Then in the case of cab drivers, police agents very frequently leave things intentionally in public vehicles, keeping a record of the number, and bringing up the driver with a round turn if he does not report a discovery within two hours. On the other hand if the articles which the drivers return are not claimed within a year, they become the property of the finders.

The Spanish-Cuban Duel at Niagara Falls—Another Meeting—Rumored Death of the Cuban.

From the Rochester (N. Y.) *Union*, Feb. 1.

Some time last summer a Spaniard and a Cuban, the first named connected with a paper in New York city, fought a duel in Canada, near Niagara Falls. The Cuban was seriously wounded, it will be remembered. Yesterday it was rumored at the Falls that the same parties, on Friday last had another "set to" of similar character, in the same locality, in which the Cuban was instantly killed. After the determination of the affair, it is reported the parties quietly returned to this side, conveying the body of the dead Cuban to the depot, where they took the train again for New York.

Why is a young lady handsomer than his wife? Because he is a deal plainer.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Meeting of the State Association at Springfield.

History of the Movement in this State.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The call for the annual meeting of the Woman's State Suffrage Association, at Springfield, February 8 and 9, suggests a few notes and comments on the woman suffrage movement in this State.

SOROSIS.

The organization of the Sorosis Society, in this city, was the fruit of a desire to do something for the elevation of woman, without any very practical aims or results. The Sorosis journal, under the management of Mrs. Mary L. Walker, at first only devoted to enlarging woman's sphere of labor and self-help, finally drifted, almost by inevitable necessity, into the advocacy of woman suffrage.

STATE CONVENTION.

Then followed the State Woman Suffrage Convention, at Library Hall, last February, at which a State Association was formed, with Mrs. Mary A. Livermore as President, Mrs. Myra Bradwell, Secretary, and an Executive Committee, before the Prof. Haven as Chairman. Till the call for the meeting of the Cleveland Convention, Mrs. Livermore was the controlling spirit of the organization. With very little deference to rules, and with the drive-ahead impetuosity peculiar to her, she did not always mind the injunction, "Be sure you're right—then go ahead." Though the call for the State Convention, in express terms, confined membership to those in favor of the objects of the convention, she, as Chairman of a self-constituted preliminary committee, decided that those opposed to the objects of the meeting might be members.

THE AGITATOR.

Getting possession of the *Sorosis*, she changed its name to the *Agitator*, and, though Mrs. Walker was connected with it nominally for some time, the sole manager was Mrs. Livermore.

THE ONE WOMAN POWER.

She, too, was, in fact, the Executive Committee, calling the meetings when and where she pleased, notifying such members of the meetings as she pleased, and appointing new members, without any authority. For all this time there had not been one regular and legal meeting of the Executive Committee called and held, nor had there been a quorum of the committee together for the transaction of business at any meeting. This state of things continued till Mrs. Livermore's committee had appointed delegates to the Cleveland Convention and the Woman's Congress at Berlin, when the one-woman power was dethroned. The Chairman of the Executive Committee, Professor Haven, called a meeting—of which all the members were duly notified—to do the work which Mrs. L. had assumed to do. New delegates were appointed to the Cleveland Convention, and henceforth business was transacted in a regular manner.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION

grew out of the rivalry between "The Hub" and New York, and between Lucy Stone and Susan B. Anthony, intensified by the association of Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony with George Francis Train and their opposition to the Fifteenth Amendment. But Train is now out of the *Revolution*, and the Fifteenth Amendment is an accomplished fact. Personal rivalries and jealousies, quite as much as regard for principle, have led to a division of the friends of woman suffrage into two national organizations. If the cause were just about to triumph, such divisions would not be surprising. But, with so much prejudice to be removed, and so many obstacles to be overcome, requiring the united efforts of all the friends of woman suffrage, it seems to be inexcusable inexpediency, if not downright folly and wickedness, that petty jealousies and personal rivalries should be allowed to divide them; and especially, that the free men and women of the great West should take part in these divisions.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL.

As part of the programme arranged by Lucy Stone and Mrs. Livermore, the *Agitator* was transferred to Boston and, issued under the name of the *Woman's Journal*, with Mrs. Livermore as managing editor, assisted by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Lucy Stone, T. W. Higginson, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and is conducted with much ability.

BOSSING AROUND.

The Executive Committee of the Illinois Suffrage Association instructed the delegates to the Cleveland Convention not to place themselves in antagonism to the New York National Association, and Judge Bradwell fought bravely and successfully against the opposition of the Eastern delegates and Mrs. Livermore, for the recognition of Miss Anthony as an able and faithful worker in the cause of woman suffrage.

NEUTRALITY BETWEEN RIVALS.

At the January meeting of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Association, on motion of Judge Waite, it was resolved to stand aloof from both the New York and Boston organizations, and to take no part in the rivalries of either. Difficulties about co-operation in regard to a convention at Springfield, led Judge Waite to resign the Presidency of the association to which he had been appointed, vice Mrs. Livermore, removed to Boston; and also his place on the Executive Committee. Immediately thereupon a special meeting of the committee was called; Mr. D. P. Livermore—soon to remove to Boston to join his wife—was appointed a member of the committee; the vote of the previous meeting was reconsidered and reversed; the State association made auxiliary to the American (Boston) Association, and

THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the State Association called to meet at Springfield, February 8 and 9. By the constitution, the annual meeting should have been held last October, but Mrs. Livermore, the President of the association, and charged with the work of organizing the State, was so busy with the larger plan of holding a Western Woman's Suffrage Convention—which was a practical failure—that she neglected to attend to it, and no annual meeting was held. At the last meeting of the Executive Committee, it was proposed to rescind the vote to become auxiliary to the Boston organization, but Mr. Livermore assured the members that they should have an auxiliary at any rate, and that it was arranged to have a new association if the present one refused to act as such. And Mrs. Livermore and Lucy Stone are coming all the way from Boston to teach the woman suffrage people of Illinois their duty in the matter.

SOME PLAIN REMARKS.

1. Mrs. Livermore has great talking capacity, and has had a splendid opportunity to distinguish herself as an able, unselfish champion of woman suffrage. But she has had the misfortune to consider herself the cause, and her will the law of the movement, and her proprietary right in this reform was not to be questioned. By her arbitrary and assuming management, she has succeeded in alienating the confidence of a large number of the best friends of the cause in this State, who are willing, and would rejoice, to have her devote her large abilities to the movement, but who cannot consent to have the rights of others ignored or invaded for her glorification.

2. If it is poor policy to buy a lawsuit, it is a great blunder—to give it no harsher name—for the Illinois State Woman Suffrage Association to assume the quarrel between New York and Boston, with which, neither duty nor interest requires it to interfere. Many of the friends of woman suffrage in this State sympathize with the New York organization—others with the Boston society. To take sides with either, is to create divisions in Illinois, needless and inexcusable. If three-fourths of our friends were on one side, and but one-fourth on the other, how foolish even to divide on such a basis, when all can be united in the work—the *home* work—we have to do.

3. The Executive Committee had no business to meddle with the matter either way. The question of belonging to either, or neither, organization pertains to the annual meeting of the State Association, and not to the Executive Committee.

4. The West should have self-respect enough to manage its own affairs without interference from the East, and should resent the dictation of Boston missionaries as an an offete impertinence. It is time for the West to stop playing second fiddle to the East. Instead of taking up the quarrels of Boston and New York, she should put her reconciling hand upon the shoulders of both, and say: "Wayward Sisters," be at peace. Michigan and Missouri have refused to take part in their strifes. Let Illinois do likewise.

A FRIEND OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 5.

During the latter part of the week there has been very little activity in the money market, or in any department of local trade. As far as the near future is concerned, opinions are just at present so unsettled in regard to the course of prices of grain and provisions for the next few weeks, that there is very little disposition to operate either for speculative or for legitimate purposes. Looking further into the future than a few weeks, the possible passage by Congress of either the currency bill or the last reported funding bill, either one of which would cause a large decline in the price of gold, and consequently in currency prices generally, overshadows the prospect. Under this condition of things there is but little disposition to invest money except in very short operations, and consequently only a light demand for loans for any purpose but to pay debts. The banks are in reality low in funds, but the lightness of the demand enables them to accommodate all regular borrowers. Should there be any considerable increase in the demand for money the market would soon become stringent, but the inactivity of trade gives no prospect of any speedy development of that kind. In the open market there is considerable money being offered at from 1 to 1½ per cent per month on good paper, but borrowers in general decline to pay over 10 per cent per annum.

Currency movements between the city and country have fallen off during the past three days. The amounts received are about equal to the amounts going out, but altogether the movement is light.

Exchange has been growing firmer for some days, and sales were made between banks to-day at par. At the counter bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount. Wells, Fargo & Co. gold drafts on San Francisco are selling at par, and currency drafts on same at 1 per cent premium.

On yesterday and the day previous the price of gold showed indications of a coming decline, which, it seems not improbable, may be experienced. This is due to the influence of several circumstances: First, the speculators in New York, who have been holding large amounts there in expectation of a rise, have become discouraged, and are quietly unloading it. Second, with the unprecedented amount of $40,000,000 in the banks of New York city, the passage of the currency bill in the Senate on Wednesday shows the possibility that in case it becomes a law they might be able, under the clause of that bill which provides for bank notes redeemable in specie, to put out an amount of gold notes which would permanently reduce the premium on gold. This is, of course, discounting what may never take place, but the spirit of speculation is never quiet. If the speculators and they cannot make gold go up, they will try to make it go down.

The price of bonds has been affected but little by the funding bill, though it is evident that if that should pass, and all the existing banks should be required to withdraw their 6 per cent bonds and deposit 4 per cents within one year after the passage of the act, it would throw a large amount of 5-20s on the market. On the other hand, however, if the bill should pass, the funding of the greenbacks into 4 per cent banking bonds means specie payments, and that would advance the price of bonds in foreign markets.

Sales at the Stock Board to-day were: [illegible]

The following offers of stocks and bids for same were also made:

[illegible]

The Manager of the Clearing House furnishes the following summary of the business of his office for the week ending February 5:

[illegible]

The range of gold in New York to-day was: [illegible]

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The bank statement shows a slight loss in the total reserve, but is favorable to easier money. [illegible]

Governments are decidedly firmer. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 5.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock during the past week and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

[illegible]

The following were the closing prices:

[illegible]

The following grain has been received since the above tables were made up: 98 cars wheat; 68 cars corn; 25 cars oats; 2 cars rye; 2 cars barley. Total, 189 cars, or 77,000 bu.

There was a full attendance on 'Change to-day, and a moderate activity, but with a tendency to lower prices, principally on account of more liberal receipts in the leading grain markets.

Highwines were quiet, but firm, at yesterday's quotations, closing steady. Sales were: 150 brls at 95c, and 150 brls, iron-bound, at 95½c.

Provisions were quiet, and a shade easier. Mess pork opened strong, with buyers at $25.75, but it was soon evident that there were sellers enough, and buyers were less urgent. The market settled down to $25.75; with seller March at $26.00, but weakened at the close. Lard was dull and ⅛c off, in sympathy with New York. Meats were rather dull, the principal inquiry being for boxed descriptions for the English market. [illegible]

The packing to date is 684,299 head of hogs, against 586,136 to same date last year. [illegible]

Dressed hogs were quiet, but a firmer feeling prevailed than at the close of 'Change on yesterday. [illegible]

The movement in flour to-day was a fair one, and prices ruled firm and nominally unchanged. [illegible]

Wheat was easier, the receipts being large, while New York was quoted as neglected. There were fewer buyers on the floor than for several days past, but the market was not weak, as holders are becoming firmer in their views of the future, seeing that our stocks are smaller than was expected, and that the mild weather of this winter is believed to have been injurious to that planted for the next crop. [illegible]

Corn was dull, receipts being large, while there was but very little demand. [illegible]

Oats were firm at yesterday's prices; opening weak, under liberal receipts, and improving when New York was quoted firm; closing at 38¼c. [illegible]

Rye was quiet but firm, offerings being light. [illegible]

Barley was dull, and for sample lots prices were lower. [illegible]

Seeds were more active and firmer, with sales of timothy at $3.85@4.30, and clover at $8.75.

The rates on flour from St. Louis to New York is $1.00; and on fourth class and grain, 50c; to Boston the rates are $1.10, and 55c. This is 5c per 100 lbs less on grain than from Chicago. In other words a St. Louis man can send his wheat through Chicago to the seaboard for 5c per bu. less than it will be taken for from this city. We suppose this to be a sample of the way in which the railroads force our elevators to receive more grain than they can store, as hinted at by the *Times*.

The February number of the *American Grocer*, published in New York, is crammed with valuable statistics of the trade of the United States in its different departments during the year 1869. We extract the following footings:

[illegible]

LATER.

In the afternoon the leading grain markets were dull, and prices were about the same as at the close of the regular board, No. 2 spring wheat closing steady at 80¼c seller the month, and 81½c seller March. The corn and oat markets were quiet, at unchanged quotations. Provisions were dull. [illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the Week Ending February 5.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 5.

BEEF CATTLE.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 5.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Private Matters.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

RICHMOND PRINTS.

SPRING 1870.

THE RICHMOND MFG. CO. OFFER

Pink, Purple And Orange Fancy

Double and Fancy Purple

German Checks, Shirting

And Fancy

RICHMOND PRINTS

In newest styles and colorings, to jobbers only, at

188 CHURCH-ST. NEW YORK.

ASSESSMENT NOTICES.

SOUTH PARK ASSESSMENT.

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

DIRECT TO LONDON.

[illegible]

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

[illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

RUFFIANISM.

Frightful Doings of a Gang of Villians in the West Division.

An Old Man's Throat Cut for Six Dollars.

Rowdyism on a Street Car, Etc.

THROAT CUTTING.

Ruffianism, in its various forms of murder, burglary, highway robbery, and street assaults, still holds its sway over our terrified, and almost subdued fellow-citizens. The reign of violence continues, and the rowdies would seem to be gaining fresh advantages every day, to stimulate them to still more audacious exploits. One week the citizens on the North Side are thrown into a state of alarm, and no sooner has the excitement begun to subside in that quarter than it breaks out in some other division. The continuance of these evils, in the face of all the efforts of the authorities to put them down, betokens a state of things which may well create uneasiness. The police send out their scouting parties night after night, and these come home with their nets full of vagrants, yet the ranks of this devil's regiment of bandits never seem to be perceptibly thinned. The supreme scoundrels are still at large, and how to get at them is the first question which has to be solved, prior to the second question, which is much simpler, as to how to dispose of them when they are got at.

Saturday night the West Division became the theatre of their operations. A gang of three or more ruffians were roaming around the very outskirts of the city, from dark till daylight, seeking whatever small game might chance in their way in those remote localities. They succeeded in performing one murderous exploit upon the person of a poor unoffending stranger, whose very limited means (he had only $6 in his pocket) might at least have placed him beneath their notice.

The name of this last victim is Gottlieb Weigle, a German, who lives at No. 85 North Noble street, Indianapolis. He came to Chicago on Tuesday last, in search of employment, and hearing from some friend in the city, that he might be likely to obtain a job at a tan-yard somewhere out in the country, he proceeded on Saturday evening to the place. About 8 o'clock in the evening Weigle found himself, after returning from his trip, at the very limits of the city in the West Division. He was walking along Western avenue, near Kinzie street, one of the most deserted looking quarters of the city at that hour, where one would suppose there would be small chance for any prey that would be worth a robber's trouble. Yet here the robbers were lying in wait, perhaps concerting plans for the night's campaign. While Weigle was passing the railroad track, three men sprang upon him suddenly from a concealment, and stepping boldly up, demanded his money. The man refused to deliver, and in another instant he was knocked down by a blow on the head from some weapon. The ruffians, not content with merely stunning their victim, cut his throat with a knife, the wound extending from below the ear to nearly the middle line of the neck, and stabbed him in the left arm. Then, having made sure of his life, as they believed, they took his money, amounting only to $6, and decamped.

Weigle was not able to call for help. There were no houses near the spot, so that his cries would probably have been unheard. He crawled on his hands and knees along the sidewalks until he reached the door of a house. He pushed it open, and crawled in. He was exhausted from the loss of blood, and his strength was rapidly giving way. There was no one in the house. It was unoccupied, and the door had been left unlocked by the last tenant. The wounded man got into one of the empty rooms and lay down there alone to bleed. He remained there all night without a soul to render assistance, and doing what he could himself to stanch the wounds from which the blood was flowing freely.

Toward daylight he wore out of a kind of swoon or stupor, and crawled forth into the street. How long he remained there he could not say, for his strength failed him and he fainted. He was discovered by a watchman, named John Fogerty, who saw him stretched upon the sidewalk in front of No. 165 Western avenue. Fogerty immediately went to the Union Park Police Station and reported the fact to Sergeant Douglass. Policeman Brannock was sent to the place and he had him conveyed to a house in that vicinity, and Dr. Thorne was called to attend to his wounds. Very little hope was entertained of his recovery. Besides the gashes in his throat and arm, several wounds were discovered on other parts of his body, showing that the scoundrels had been bent on finishing the job. An express wagon was hired by Sergeant Douglass, and the man taken to the Union Street Police Station, yesterday morning, where he lay for some time under proper surgical treatment. He appeared to be sinking fast, however, and it was deemed advisable to remove him to the City Hospital, on Eighteenth street. He was able to give a clear account of the assault which had been committed, and said that he should be able to recognize at least one of the robbers if he were brought before him.

A further examination of the wound showed that the external jugular vein and the thin muscle of the neck had been severed. The carotid artery was exposed for a distance of three-fourths of an inch, and was slightly wounded. Many smaller arteries and muscles were cut in two. The cut on the left arm was not of a very serious character. The chances for his recovery were very slight. Mr. Weigle has a wife and children in Indianapolis, and is about 45 years of age.

[illegible]

CONDITION OF WEIGEL.

At half-past 11 o'clock last night, Weigel was doing well. The wound in his neck is not so deep as was at first supposed. The carotid artery is injured—not severed. The attending physician has hopes of his recovery. His hands and feet were badly frozen, in consequence of his remaining in the cold so long, and they cause him much pain.

Other Outrages.

Probably it was a part of the same gang who paid a few flying visits to some of the houses on Warren avenue during the night. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Field, who resides in a cottage at the end of Warren avenue, near the railroad track, and within two blocks of Western avenue, was aroused by the sound of footsteps approaching his door. They ascended the front steps, and rattled at the door, as if trying if it would open. Taking the alarm, and knowing that no visitors were expected at that hour in such a place, Mr. Field went to the door, pistol in hand, and without opening it, inquired who was there and what was wanted. A voice from the outside responded that they wanted to find Lake street. Mr. Field directed them, briefly, to Lake street. The voice then called out, "Why can't you open the door and tell us?" Mr. Field replied; "I prefer it this way. You stand at one side, and I'll stand at the other." The men thereupon went down the front doorsteps and beat a sullen retreat.

ROW ON A STREET CAR.

The rowdies are not only invading our homes by night, but they are carrying it with a high hand in open day and in public resorts. Even street cars are not exempted. On Saturday evening a disgraceful outbreak occurred in a Madison street car, in which a rough pretty successfully demonstrated that he was to be the ruling class in this community. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE RAILROAD CLERKS' MISERALIS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE RIVERSIDE EXCURSION.

Reports of Speeches Believed to Have Been Delivered on the Occasion.

At an early hour on Saturday evening, a gentleman, coming out of the Great Union Depot, discovered a roll of paper lying on Lake street, near Michigan avenue. Picking it up, and examining its contents, he found himself in possession of a lot of "short hand" notes, to translate which he was not able, and he brought them to this office. A phonographer connected with THE TRIBUNE took the notes, and succeeded, after untold labor, in consequence of the singularity of the characters, evidently made on a train of cars running at great speed, in transcribing what follows. The notes were reports of speeches, and as they contained reference to Riverside, we are led to believe they were delivered on the occasion of the excursion to that delightful rural retreat on Saturday afternoon. If the reporter who took the notes desires to obtain possession of his property, he can do so by calling at the office of the Briggs House, where they are deposited for safe keeping with one of the gentlemanly clerks. We have no further use for them. The speeches are as follows:

[illegible]

"The rows and the ructions of Lanigan's ball."

[illegible]

"Until the cows come home."

[illegible]

"Sheridan was fifteen miles away."

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Germania Mænnerchor will give their first performance of Weber's opera of "Der Freischutz," this evening, at the Opera House. The rehearsals for this entertainment have been both frequent and full, and we speak by the card in promising an unusually excellent representation. The chorus will number about eighty voices, and the instrumentation will be rendered by an orchestra of fifty pieces. [illegible]

The Florences commence the second week of their engagement, at McVicker's, this evening, with the stirring Irish drama "Inshavogue; or the Outlaw of '98."

The military drama, "Not Guilty," will be produced for the first time this evening at the Museum, with musical, scenic, and spectacular effects. It is underlined for the whole week.

The minstrels, after a very attractive bill at the Dearborn for this week, the *piece de resistance* being an arrangement of "The Seven Sisters," by Mr. Kemble.

The Mendelssohn Quintette Club, assisted by Miss Jenny Busk and Mr. C. H. Brittan, will give a concert in the Music Hall on the 11th inst., and one at the Historical Hall on the 12th.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

There were four fire alarms yesterday—three of them being given within an hour. The first was from Box 5, at half-past 9 o'clock in the morning. It was occasioned by the discovery of fire on the second floor of the four-story brick building No. 186 South Water street. The flames originated in a room occupied by White & Wilcox for the storage of cigars. Their loss will be about $600, and the damage to the building $200. Both are insured. The cause of the fire is unknown; but is attributed to the stove in the room setting fire to the woodwork.

At 8 o'clock a. m. box No. 43 sounded. This was caused by the breaking out of a fire in the two-story frame building No. 200 Grove street, owned by James Dunsier, and occupied by James Dolan as a saloon and boarding house. Loss on furniture, $1,000; not insured; on building, $800; insured for $1,200 in the Ætna. Cause of fire unknown.

The alarm of fire from Box 19, at half-past 3 o'clock a. m., was false.

At 7 o'clock in the evening one of Pinkerton's men saw smoke issuing from the building No. 12 Dearborn street, and struck Box 8. The flames originated (how, it is not known) on the first floor, which is occupied by Scott Bros. & Co., dealers in cheese and dried fruits. Their loss is estimated at $1,000; fully insured. The second floor was occupied by Smith & Dwyer, druggists. Loss, about $100; insured. The building was not materially damaged.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

TWO MEN, named respectively Thomas Connelan and Francis Ward, were arrested in the West Division on Sunday morning by Officer Dyer, who thought they might have been connected with the knocking down and robbing of Miss Brown, on Saturday night. [illegible]

THE ILLINOIS WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION will meet in Springfield, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 8th and 9th. [illegible]

THE CORONER held an inquest on the remains of Frederick Jentsen who was run over by Engine No. 158, at the Desplaines street crossing of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. [illegible]

A COUPLE OF GENTLEMEN meeting the other day [illegible]

No. 2, in astonishment. "Why," said No. 1, "an assessment, to be sure."

THE THIRD IN THE COURSE OF LECTURES under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Union Park, will be delivered by Edward J. Hill, Esq., at the church building, this evening. Subject—"Geology, a Record," involving the consideration of the topic, "The Mission of Earth Manifested in Dew-drop, Seed, and Gem."

JOHN B. GOUGH, ESQ., the popular, peculiar, and pleasing orator, will lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, in Farwell Hall, on next Thursday evening, upon the principal and particular peculiarities of "Peculiar People," peculiarly, properly, and politely personified by this lecturer. Secure your seats at once. For scale of prices see advertisements.

THE RESIDENCE of Mr. Strong, No. 1190 Wabash avenue, was entered, on Saturday afternoon, by burglars, who piled up on the floor everything valuable they could find. When about to remove the booty Mrs. Strong, who had been absent, returned and frightened them off. They took several articles of clothing with them.

A MAN NAMED John Hughes met with a painful accident on Lake street, near Paulina, about 10 o'clock last evening. He was riding on the front platform of a car, and, in jumping off, tripped and fell under the wheels. His left arm was terribly lacerated. He was taken to his home, on Fulton street, near the city limits, by a policeman.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Cook County Agricultural Society and the Chicago Horticultural Society will be held at Library Hall on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of considering a consolidation of the two societies and the election of officers for the ensuing year.

EXCELSIOR DIVISION of the Sons of Temperance meets this evening at the southwest corner of State and Twenty-third streets. All members are expected to be present.

ALL MEMBERS of Company B, Irish Rifles, Sheridan Guards, are requested to meet at their hall, corner of Eighteenth and Clark streets, on Wednesday evening next. All young Irishmen wishing to join are cordially invited.

THE CHICAGO TURN-GEMEINDE will give their grand annual masquerade in Turner Hall to-morrow evening. It bids fair to be the most elegant affair of the season.

THE ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES, Governor's Guard, are requested to meet at their hall on this evening for drill and the transaction of important business.

THE COURTS.

Superior Court.

PARTITION ORDERED.

Eugene Populorum et al. v. Rosalie Chapron et als. Decree of partition of lots 3 and 4 Rosalie Chapron's subdivision of north 20.88 feet of block 8, and lot 2, block 1 Ashland's second addition in the west quarter of the northeast quarter of section 18, 39, 14.

NEW SUITS.

Edward Barker v. The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company. Debt. Damages laid at $3,500.

Joseph W. Shacklock et als. v. William B. Jarvis. Assumpsit. Demand, $2,500.

Wendell R. King v. A. Friedlander and Charles R. Vanderoock. Assumpsit. Demand, $2,000.

PARTITION PRAYED FOR.

Susan J. Leary and D. James, her husband, v. Eva M. Ross et al. Proceeding instituted for partition of the west half of the northeast quarter of section 21, 38, 14 east.

Circuit Court.

NEW SUITS.

Joel H. Hubbard et al. v. Decker & Morgan. Assumpsit. Demand, $1,000.

Robert Hillis v. Charles W. Dean and Joseph F. Mannington. Proceeding instituted to enforce specific performance of alleged contract of sale of Sub-lot 16, west half southeast quarter of Section 9, 39, 13, 3 east.

United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Discharged.—Robert Beckwith, of Elgin, Kane County.

New Proceeding.—John M. Stuart, of Chicago. Voluntary.

The City of Paris.

Mr. E. H. Stein, of the City of Paris Dollar Store, is in receipt of a large lot of new goods. One hundred dozen linen dinner napkins at one dollar a whole dozen. Five hundred ready-made twilled balmoral skirts at one dollar apiece, richly worth two dollars apiece. Also, five hundred dozen hose at one dollar a dozen, and five thousand pounds of the celebrated basket tea, direct from Foo-Chow-Foo, besides a great quantity of rich and elegant fancy goods at the City of Paris, No. 88 South Clark street.

The Lord's Prayer.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In your edition of to-day "Inquirer" asks, "If the words 'For Thine is the kingdom, the power,' &c., with which the Lord's Prayer concludes in the Protestant version of the Bible, exist in the Hebrew original, and, if so, why omitted in the Catholic Bible?"

A full and satisfactory discussion of this subject would afford matter for articles suited rather to the pages of a theological review than of a daily newspaper. A word must now suffice.

"Inquirer" ought to be informed that our New Testament is not translated from the Hebrew, but the Greek, of various MSS. In the Greek Testament, from which our English translation is made, St. Matt., Chap. VI., gives the words, "For Thine is the kingdom, &c." St. Luke, Chap. XI., omits them. [illegible]

ST. JOHN'S RECTORY, CHICAGO, Feb. 5, 1870. P.

The Japanese and Chinese Indemnity Funds.

Washington (Feb. 2) Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

June 18, 1858, China made a treaty opening her ports to commerce. [illegible]

JAPANESE INDEMNITY.

Amount received from Japan	$586,123.57
Amount of registered bonds of the United States now in custody of Secretary of State, par value	597,000.00
The premium on the above bonds at the present rates (January 10, 1870) would add about	80,000.00
The interest on the bonds has been regularly collected on the first day of March and September, semi-annually, and reinvested in the same description of bonds known as "ten-forties."	

CHINESE INDEMNITY.

Amount received from China	$390,223.73
Amount of registered bonds of the United States, now in custody of the Secretary of State	376,000.00
The premium on the above bonds at present rates (January 10, 1870) would add about	45,000.00
A claim against the above funds was allowed and passed by Congress, and paid by the Secretary of State to Nott & Co., amounting to	38,243.83

In answer to Mr. Scofield's resolution, Mr. Fish, January 22, referred to the above communication, saying that $481,000 gold has been received from the Japanese Government. (Mr. Seward said $800,000 gold.)

Now comes the tug. Mr. Scofield introduced, a few days ago, a resolution enforcing the payment of this money into the Treasury, and the Committee on Appropriations have unanimously agreed to report in favor of the measure.

The Foreign Affairs Committee will probably agree to report in favor of taking the money and establishing a school in China for the purpose of teaching Americans the Chinese language, and teaching the Chinese the English language and customs, so that business and diplomatic relations may be promoted thereby. Another proposition is to establish a school of the kind in San Francisco.

The Secretary of the State wants to use the money to build a new State Department building, and urges the project for immediate action.

[illegible]

Executive Pardons.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, Feb. 3.

In answer to a resolution of the Constitutional Convention, Governor Palmer has sent to that body a list of the Executive pardons granted during the year, from January 11, 1869, to January 11, 1870. The following is a summary of Penitentiary and prison statistics, and the offenses of which the convicts pardoned were convicted:

Whole number of persons confined in the State Penitentiary at Joliet, on the 11th day of January, 1869	1,264
Whole number of persons received in the Penitentiary from December 1, 1868, to December 1, 1869	544
Whole number of convicts pardoned from the 11th day of January, 1869, to the 11th day of January, 1870	168
Pardoned from the Penitentiary	98
Pardoned from the Bridewell of Chicago	1
Pardoned from the Reform School, Cook County	3
Pardoned from county jails	7
Persons discharged from the Penitentiary by my order, improperly detained	1
Whole number of applications for pardon made to me and refused	356

OFFENSES OF CONVICTS PARDONED.

Assault with intent to commit robbery	1
Assault with intent to commit murder	5
Arson	1
Burglary	14
Counterfeiting	[illegible]
Forgery	[illegible]
Horse stealing	[illegible]
Incest	[illegible]
Larceny	46
Murder	4
Manslaughter	13
Rape	2
Receiving votes	1
Robbery	[illegible]
Perjury	[illegible]
Bridewell, Reform Schools and Jails	10

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Times* of the 3d says: [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Sketch of a Committee.

Ways and Means.

How it Governs the Country.

Its Lying Tariff.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.

A great body of legislators, like Congress, is unable to consider all the immense quantity of subjects which come before it in open convention. As a merchant has pigeon-holes in which he puts away his diverse correspondence, Congress has committee-rooms in which are put the different subjects of legislation, and to each committee-room is assigned for each Congress a stated parcel of Congressmen, who assort, investigate, and pass upon the business referred to them. The hall of Congress, therefore, is much like the great chamber of a Post Office, wherein come letters and entreaties and papers by every mail, while the small committee-rooms of Congress are like the letter-boxes which receive the correspondence of neighborhoods or corporations.

Committee of the Whole is no committee at all, but simply the resolution of Congress into a free and easy debating society. The two most powerful committees are Appropriations and Ways and Means, each consisting of nine members. The former spends the money that has been raised by taxation, &c., distributing it through the different parts of the government. The

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

attend to the whole matter of raising the revenue, specifying what articles and products shall be taxed, and in what degree, and under what circumstances. As it is a partisan committee, appointed by a partisan Speaker, according to his conception of the strength of the names upon it, and the influence of the majority of it upon Congress and the judgment of the country, the chances are that the verdict of this committee will be, in most cases, final upon Congress. Therefore, the secret conclusions of this committee are of vital consequence to the interests of every private man in the nation.

And by a refinement of party tyranny and legislative machinery, there can be but a majority report made from this committee. Five out of the nine speak for all; and as the Republican party in Congress is at present managed, six of these committee men are ultra high tariff men, representing manufacturers, and miners, and those people interested in keeping prices high. Four of these, making the minority, are not permitted to report to Congress, however they may disagree with the other five. Here are the six who move up and down the scale of taxation in the Committee of Ways and Means:

Robert C. Schenck, Dayton, Ohio, Chairman.
Samuel Hooper, Boston.
Horace Maynard, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Wm. D. Kelley, Philadelphia.
Austin Blair, Jackson, Michigan.
Dennis McCarthy, Syracuse, New York.

Here are the minority, opposed to high tariff for purposes of enlarging the revenues of capital, but in favor of such taxation as will put equitably-imposed burdens upon the people:

William B. Allison, Dubuque, Iowa.
James S. Brooks, New York City.
Samuel S. Marshall, McLeansboro, Illinois.

For all purposes of importance the majority of this committee only need be noticed, as however strenuously the minority may object to any tariff devised by the majority, they are not permitted to report a separate tariff. By another refinement of legislative and party machinery, only one free trade Republican is put on the Ways and Means Committee, the purpose being to force him into association with Democrats, and affect his standing with his own party. There are from sixty to a hundred free trade Republicans in Congress, but they have only one representative upon the Ways and Means Committee, while the Western delegations have been scoured to find renegades to Western interests, like Maynard and Schenck, that the West may seem to have its fair proportion of committee men. The whole affair is a fraud, wearing the countenance of equity.

OUR PURSE HOLDERS.

1. Robert C. Schenck, at the head of this committee, is a powerful man in strength and endurance, now 61 years of age. He studied law with Thomas Corwin, who was one of the leaders of the fanatical high tariff party during the Whig domination of Henry Clay, and from Corwin Schenck imbibed earnest notions against freedom of trade, and he is now too old or too listless to heed the voice of reason and of a more enlightened generation, so that he remains the willing instrument of all the special interests. Schenck has been an office-holder for thirty years. He has so far fallen behind the intelligent sentiment of his State and district that there is no probability of his return to Congress for a future term. With his retirement the high tariff faction will lose the only champion who has any force or disinterestedness.

2. Dennis McCarthy is 54 years old, and looks like a salt codfish, having been born in brackish waters at Salina, New York, and barrelled at Syracuse some fifty-six years ago. He was set before the General Assembly of New York twenty-four years ago; sent not a smell of him remains in the memory, and in 1853 he was put at the head of the municipal table of Syracuse, where there was soon heard a great cry among the guests of: "Take him away! He isn't fresh enough!" He was consequently sent to Congress, where he continues, like a bad castor, to spill himself into everything, until our legislation is impregnated with salt. In the Committee of Ways and Means McCarthy is continually rising to say:

"Won't a little salt help you out?"

The consequence is, that the Ways and Means Committee have to be supplied liberally with champagne to get out of their mouths the taste of Dennis McCarthy.

3. Austin Blair is 52 years old, and came from Jackson, Michigan, to represent Captain Ward, lumber, salt, copper, and iron. Michigan has been so diversely and bountifully endowed by Providence that she can no more afford to be disinterested than that rich man who came to Christ with good intentions:

"Sell all thou hast and give to the poor!"

And Michigan went away sorrowfully; "for she had great possessions."

Poor young Michigan, covered with lumber, and full of minerals and salt, asking to be protected against the poverty all round about her! Austin Blair was the War Governor of Michigan, and he is represented to be a reasonable man in committee, but he is without independence, kept under and stultified, like many a good man in Congress, by the supposition of the power and despotism of the manufacturers, his constituents. By consequence he is of no figure on the floor of Congress, but represents the superstition of Michigan in the Ways and Means Committee. Justin McCarthy is the Great Salt Lake, and Austin Blair is the Great Salt Desert.

4. Wm. D. Kelley is the Pig of the committee, and, standing rough and crude in his place, he looks as if he had just been ejected from the furnace for his excess of dross and cinder, and subserved the uses of an iron club to protect more perfect Pigs. He is 56 years old, and very uninteresting except for his greediness.

5. Samuel Hooper, of Boston, aged 62, a ruddy-faced, white-haired, aristocratic gentleman, represents the rich capitalists of New England, whose interests lie in woollen, silk, cotton, and iron fabrics. Doubtless a man of good education, and he stands by his "Order" like a fine old Tory association, and patriotism, he represents here the money that is in spindles and furnaces, and the highest rate of interest that Congress can be induced to vote for it. Like many a Virginia or Kentucky planter of the old *regime*, who was warmth and generosity on all questions but slavery, Hooper is benevolence on all subjects but money and manufactures, and he votes in committee for high duties and plenty of them. Hooper stands second on the Committee of Ways and Means, and is, therefore, Chairman when Schenck is absent.

6. Horace Maynard looks like an aboriginal of the forest,—of which resemblance he is very proud,—crossed with varieties of the Yankee, the Digger Indian, and the North Carolina forester. He suggests the man who preached the sermon on the Harp of the Thousand Strings, being made up of equal parts of piety, trade, and high tariff. His dry, black, long locks of coarse woman's hair are pushed behind his ears and fall upon his shoulders. He has a sickly yellow complexion, and the light in his eye is like a snake's, hidden amongst withered leaves. He has a tall, lean body, and, if you would set him upright alongside of Kelley, he would look like one of the Indian allies of Simon Girty. Maynard claims to be really of Indian descent, and he is a native of Massachusetts, but has resided for thirty-two out of the fifty-six years of his life in East Tennessee, where he has followed schoolteaching, law, and politics for a livelihood. He is a respected citizen amongst the wild people of his district, but taking great pride in his constituency, as well as in his vindictiveness, he has never forgotten that he used to be a Whig, and a Whig in a region where a political difference divided families like some savage *vendetta*. Hence, on the committee he is the most intolerant advocate of the highest tariff, and is seldom satisfied with the highest figure of "protection" that can be imposed. He voted for rejecting the whole duty on coal the other day because he could not have it fixed at the very highest notch, and next day he turned about and changed his vote. Kelley, in committee, is simply a shopkeeper's attorney, who will take all he can get, one per cent rather than nothing; but Maynard is almost an exclusionist with regard to foreign articles—a complete Mongolian, requiring only a pigtail to complete the picture of a Chinese Asiatic, his complexion and disdain of foreigners filling up the rest. A man like this is to legislation and progress like the Fortress of Bard to Napoleon,—not to be reduced, not to capitulate, but sullen, unreasonable, immemorial, obdurate, it holds the pass after the very mountains have submitted. Upon a man of Maynard's record there is no remark to be made except that he is physically and mentally unable to receive an impression or change a conceit. Proud of his opinions as an ass of his ears, there is too much reason to believe that his boast of Indian blood is a substantial fact, and that his nature is accurately depicted in this paragraph from Parkman, describing the Indian nature:

"Nature has stamped the Indian with a hard and stern physiognomy. Ambition, revenge, envy, jealousy are his ruling passions, and his cold temperament is little exposed to effeminate vices. With him revenge is an overpowering instinct; nay, more, it is a point of honor and a duty. He is a devout hero-worshipper, and looks up with admiring reverence to the sages and heroes of his party. His intellect is as peculiar as his moral organization. He seldom traces effects to their causes or follows out actions to their remote results. Though a close observer of external nature, he no sooner attempts to account for her phenomena than he involves himself in the most ridiculous absurdities, and quite content with these peculiarities he has not the least desire to push his inquiries further. Some races, like some metals, combine the greatest flexibility with the greatest strength, but the Indian is hewn out of rock. You cannot change the form without the destruction of the substance. Races of inferior energy have possessed a power of expansion and assimilation to which he is a stranger. He will not learn the principles of civilization, and he and his forest must perish together."

This seems to have been written especially for Horace Maynard.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Within the past year the people all over the country have expressed themselves so indignantly against the abuses and corruptions of the high tariff, that the majority of the Ways and Means Committee were advised, by their clients, to make an ostensible reduction of some of the duties, in order that the reform party should be temporarily put off its guard.

An amended Tariff bill has, therefore, been reported by the majority of the Ways and Means Committee. It is not only no better than the old tariff, but it is a falser and more Jesuitical bill, and it is so framed, as to compel the country, for the sake of raising its necessary revenue, to lay even higher duties upon just those articles which it is to the interests of manufacturers to keep high in price.

For example, the duties are to be reduced upon sugar, tea, and coffee by the new bill. The proposed reduction on sugar will amount to $12,000,000 per annum, and on coffee per annum; on tea $3,500,000 per annum; [illegible] are $16,250,000 struck off per annum. Here government will be compelled to replace it by putting heavier duties upon other articles.

Of course, these other articles are salt, iron, clothing and just those articles which manufacturers and corruptionists wish for their own pocket's sake to be advanced in price.

The proposed reduction on sugar, tea and coffee will save about thirty seven cents a year to each individual in the nation; but, the large importers, owing to the reduced price of gold, will make, perhaps, the whole of this, while to the people, a cup of tea and a pound of sugar will probably be as high as before.

Now, if the duty on pig iron had been abolished the loss to the government would have been only $1,100,000, while the people would have gained over $17,000,000.

Below is a list of the articles on which the duty is increased by this Jesuitical new tariff:

THE MILK IN THE COCOA-NUT.

The proposed tariff increases the duties on the following articles over the existing tariff:

Cotton cloths, unbleached, 1¼ cents per yard.
Cotton, bleached, 1¼ cents and 10 per cent.
Cotton underskirts, drawers, &c., 5 cents per pound.
Cotton lace, 5 per cent ad valorem.
Linen lace, 10 per cent ad valorem.
Lace shawls and scarfs, 10 per ad valorem.
Webbing, binding, tassels, buttons, made of wool or worsted, 15 per cent ad valorem.
Buttons and ornaments for dresses, of which silk is a component part, containing no wool, 5 per cent ad valorem.
Mixed materials for dresses, silk being a component part, 10 per cent ad valorem.
Flax, undressed, $15 per ton.
Flax, dressed, $25 per ton.
Tow, of flax or hemp, $5 per ton.
Jute and sussal grass, vegetable fibres, $4 per ton.
Hemp and jute carpeting, 1¼ cents per square yard.
Jute mats, 5 per cent ad valorem.
Yarns of flax or hemp or jute, 10 per cent ad valorem.
Wire rods of iron less than 5-16 of an inch in diameter or square, 10 per cent ad valorem.
Flat hoop, band, strip, scalp, tube, and scroll iron, thinner than No. 8 and not thinner than No. 14, wire gauge, 15 per cent ad valorem.
Flat hoop thinner than No. 20, wire gauge, 15 per cent ad valorem.
Flat steel or bolt iron, ¼ cent per pound.
Flat steel or plate iron, not glazed or polished, not thinner than 24, wire gauge, ¼ cent per pound.
Iron hoops, cotton-ties made of hoop-iron, cut to lengths, all sizes and description, 45 per cent ad valorem.
Iron rolled, hammered in shapes, n. o. p., 15 per cent ad valorem.
Iron wire, not less than No. 16, 25 per cent ad valorem.
Iron wrought, iron washers, nuts, bolts, or rivets, 50 per cent on nuts, 20 per cent the rest.
Tin plates, 25 per cent ad valorem.
Iron screws not otherwise enumerated, 5 per cent ad valorem.
Andirons, sad irons, tailors' and hatters' irons, stoves, and stove plates, ¼ cent per pound.
Cast iron and steel gas and water pipes, ¼ cent per pound.
All other castings, 5 per cent ad valorem.
Steel in ingots, looms or billets, and rolled or hammered steel in bars, rods, sheets, slabs, plates, bands, coils, or strips, 72 100 cent per pound.
Railway bars of steel, 90 per cent ad valorem.
Steel railway frogs, frog points, &c., 45 per cent ad valorem.
Steel carriage, locomotive, and other springs, 100 per cent ad valorem.
Brass in plates, ingots and bars, 2 cents per pound.
Brass in sheets or wire, 10 per cent ad valorem.
Old brass, 1 cent per pound.
Nickel, 20 cents per pound.
Nickel, matte or speiss, 10 cents per pound.
Manufactured articles of German silver, 10 per cent ad valorem.
Hair bracelets, braids, etc., 5 per cent ad valorem.
Hair cloth, 10 per cent ad valorem.
Cinnabar close, 10 per cent ad valorem.
Dice, chessmen, draughts, billiard balls, 10 per cent ad valorem.
Pocket-books, portemonnaies, &c., 5 per cent ad valorem.
Umbrellas and parasols covered with silk and worsted, 10 per cent and 25 per cent ad valorem.
Umbrellas and parasols covered with other material, 15 per cent ad valorem.

Such are some of the features of the new job put upon Congress by the Secret Watch of the Ways and Means Committee, and a tariff which compels us to put more money in the hands of the manufacturers and monopolists, by causing a deficit in the revenue, through reducing the duties on articles not owned by the tariff jobbers. We first wipe twenty or thirty millions out of the income of the nation by reducing rates on articles properly taxable, and then are compelled to make it up on articles which we must buy at higher prices from the Tariff Ring. Up goes pig iron and common salt, which we must purchase from Captain Ward, or Mr. Daniel Morrill, or Mr. Morehead. Down goes tea, and coffee, and sugar, to make the revenue slim and deplete the Treasury.

"ALKAKANGE."

Here is an instance of the wisdom of this right noble committee.

For several years there has appeared on the tariff list an article called alkakange, and by the name it was supposed to be some powerful drug, and to it was uniformly attached a high duty. Many times when the pulsant committee reached this word, it was suggested to reduce the duty, but straightway the high tariff commissioners rose to their feet and denounced any attempt to interfere with the protection of this valuable article.

"Reduce the duty on alkakange?" said Mr. Kelley, "and is it thus that the wages of the American laborer are to be reduced, and he exposed to foreign competition? I oppose the amendment of this duty, and call upon the brethren of the committee to join me."

Up rises Horace Maynard:

"I move to raise the duties on alkakange from forty to six hundred per cent!"

"Och! sthrathereen! bedad! holebeloo!" cries Dionysius Dennis O'McCarthy, of Syracuse, speaking the nicest Portuguese accent, "is me heart's delight and the perride of me kentry, alkakange to receive no protection? Shades of Blarney and Onondaga forbid it!"

"I am compelled," says Schenck, "to vote against any reduction of the time-honored duty on alkakange. At this time, in particular, it requires our most delicate nurturing!"

Mr. Hooper puts his hand in his rearward coattail pocket, and says he:

"Alkakange was regarded by James Otis, Samuel Adams, Cotton Mather, and Oakes Ames as worthy of the fostering care of the nation. Duty and tradition compel me to vote for its retention, but at this special juncture I do not feel called upon to say that it requires more protection."

"The lumber forests of Michigan," says Austin Blair, "murmur through their vast recesses: protect our tenderest sister, the pride of our solitude, alkakange!"

Now a few months ago, some obstinate free trader, coming to the name "alkakange," said aloud:

"What in the devil is Alkakange, any how?"

"Does the geenteil mean not know?" said Kelley.

"Here's freshness!" says Austin Blair.

"Bludanouns!" cries McCarthy, "did ye iver hear sich ignerince?"

"Alkakenge!" says Maynard, "need never ask the friends of our industry to describe it."

But this implicable free trader sent for an unabridged dictionary, and looking it all through, he found no such word as *alkakange*. He got no more instruction from a cyclopædia. He asked in vain of Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Science and Arts. The faces of the committee grew very long. Some one suggested that any druggist's apprentice could tell.

So they sent to New York for a first-class chemist and paid him mileage and *per diem*, and said he:

"It's my belief that there's no such thing in all the length and breadth of pharmacopia!"

Here the high tariff folks exhibited indications of collapse.

At last they raked out of the gulf of the Government Printing Office an ancient proof reader, and asked him to account for *alkakange*.

He put on three pairs of spectacles and a green shade over his eyes, and took up the printed list.

"Well!" he said, "this beats natur and Gineral Jackson, in whose administration I was appinted. Gentlemen, nineteen years ago, a lot of quods, quoins, leads, and odd type, that we used to ballast the tariff forms with, ris up onexpected through the fat matter of the tariff list, and they accidentally spelled out the word *alkakangie*. I 'spose that you've bin a laying big duties on *alkakangie* ever since!"

The old proof reader put his hands on his hips took off his spectacles, and laid down on the floor of the Ways and Means Committee, and laughed, and rolled for the space of three-quarters of an hour. By the time he got up, Kelley had been round to the Government Printing Office and got him discharged.

A special meeting of the committee was at once called, and Mr. McCarthy rose:

"I move ye, sur, that the article known as *alkakange* be put upon the free list!"

"I object," says Horace Maynard—"move to substitute 500 per cent."

"I am wellieing," says Kelley, in deep *basso*, "to be gueided in theis einsteance by a preoper regard for the eopeineons of me keolleagues, and I second the meotion."

The next day Mr. Schenck arose in the House, and said that the committee had made a material reduction in the tariff. *Alkakangie* had been added to the free list.

Little Dickey rose up *and objected!*

NOTHING SCANDALOUS.

Here is a little picture of the mutual confidence and self-respect of the members of this powerful committee.

Pigiron Kelley, darting in a lurid way out of the committee-room, pounces upon a reporter, and says, in high excitement:

"Jenkins, Brooks, of New York, has gone from our committee to send a private telegraph despatch to New York! He means it to be used for speculative purposes!! He leaks out the important secret in it that the Committee of Ways and Means has reduced the duty on valuable drugs!!! Jenkins, I wish you to see all the reporters, and counteract this shameless piece of speculation! Let it be known to the press!"

Jenkins, who is a rather cool-eyed young person, says:

"Mr. Kelley, what time did Mr. Brooks leave the Ways and Means committee-room to send this speculative despatch?"

"At 3 o'clock, precisely!"

"Well, Mr. Kelley, he sent no such despatch. On the contrary, he came right to me and said: 'Jenkins, the Ways and Means Committee has reduced the duties on drugs. Give it to the press forthwith!'"

Mr. Kelley opens wide that hollow mouth, lifts a dismal tone of *basso* from his pit, and rumbles like a funeral gun:

"I'm glad of it, Jenkins! I'm glad of it!"

SCENE IN THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE-ROOM.

While the amended Tariff bill above referred to was being manipulated, day and night, in the Ways and Means Committee, the lawyers, runners, and spies of every selfish interest in the East were grouped around the committee-room, or lobbying at the doors of Congress, sending in their cards, eavesdropping, button-holing, and otherwise carrying out designs upon the people's pocket-books.

The room of the Ways and Means Committee was so overrun by these cormorants, and they found it so difficult to have access to the committee owing to the retired situation of the old Ways and Means committee-room, that a more public shamble had to be found. Accordingly the poor Postmaster of the House of Representatives was driven into the cellar of the Capitol, while the Ways and Means Committee moved its easy furniture into the Post Office, which stands in the lobby of that old Hall of Representatives, now deserted, where Henry Clay was once Speaker. It seemed fitting that where his voice had long resounded in the interest of protection, the normal results of his system should now exhibit themselves in chafferers, bargainers, and attorneys elbowing each other to get in the presence of this puissant committee, and humbly beg leave to rob the people a little more in the name of home industry.

And this is the bill which Mr. Schenck has charitably consented not to drive through the House of Representatives under steam pressure, but to defer for ten days, that the people may declare their opinion of it.

Let them do so in nervous terms, like those already employed by a Congressman from Illinois:

"The bill presented will answer none of the purposes for which legislation is demanded. The cry has been the legislation dictated by the great manufacturers, and this bill gives them some more additional grab at the depleted pockets of the people. The country is groaning under the burdens of intolerable taxation, but this bill gives no hope of relief. The people are crying for bread, and we offer them a stone. The bill will reduce the revenues of the government without giving any relief to the toiling millions, while the manufacturers get a little more of their favorite panacea, protection. The agricultural interests, borne down by intolerable taxes, are left a manacled prey to their destroyers. The ship-building interests, struggling in the agonies of death, are left to perish from the earth. American commerce, murdered in the house of its friends, finds here no hope of resurrection.

"The people of the West and South, and indeed, of the entire country, who are struggling to build and extend railroads and open up new avenues to market, are still to be borne down to the earth by the intolerable exactions of the ironmongers. The iron monster retains its grasp upon the throats of the people, and refuses to surrender any portion of its lawless gains. More cruel than death and more remorseless than the grave, it continues its exactions after the life of its victim is extinct. The coal, salt, and lumber monopolists are left with the power to enter the homes of the lowly, and, by the necessary gains miscalled protection, rob them of a moiety of their miserable pittance. The lords of the loom and the spindle retain their hold upon the throats of the people." GATH.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

How to Cultivate Corn, by a Farmer of Winnebago County—Science of Corn Culture—How to Cultivate Potatoes—Prairie Farmer Annual—Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the Year 1868—The Winter.

[FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 5.

HOW I CULTIVATE CORN.

WINNEBAGO Co., Jan. 15.

MR. EDITOR: Seeing an inquiry in THE TRIBUNE from Mr. Thomas Longwith, will you please let me give him my experience and others in raising corn? Land that is fall-plowed should be cultivated or plowed three inches deep just before planting. Spring-plowing should be harrowed as soon as plowed, or before the clods get dry, as they will harrow to pieces more, and the ground will keep more moist in a dry time. My way of raising corn for the past two years has been to drill it in with a McGaffey drill. I have put my corn in full three inches (if not four) deep. My way is to drag and roll all the lumps out, and pulverize the surface as much as possible before the corn comes up. As soon as you can see the rows of corn, drag with a light Scotch harrow crossways of the rows, and then quartering one way, and then quartering the other way, and then if the land is lumpy roll it; it will not hurt corn if it is not more than three or four inches high. What I have found to be essential in raising corn is to plant full three inches deep, then the roots of the corn are out of the way of the harrow; don't disturb the roots unless you want to start the corn; tickle the corn after you want it to grow, and keep it clear till it is four or five inches high with a light harrow; then go through with a sulky cultivator is all it needs. I have raised corn in this way for two years, with perfect success. A harrow for corn should be made of the strongest light timber, such as white ash, no piece over two inches square,—joint drag, with forty teeth, cut ten feet wide, is the sort.

HOW TO GROW POTATOES.

How to raise potatoes after the ground is plowed: Always plow in the spring for potatoes. I mark out the ground three and three-quarter feet wide with a plow. I take my cultivator and take the middle tooth four inches deep, then drop the pieces, two eyes on a piece, eighteen inches apart, then take the cultivator and cover the potatoes with two teeth, one each side of the row, till they just begin to break ground, then harrow your team and drag lengthwise of the rows till the ground is entirely clean of weeds, or any lumps, roll; after the potatoes are up so as to show the rows nicely, drag and cultivate the same as corn. I prefer manure plowed in for corn and potatoes. I have raised my potatoes in Illinois for thirty years, and don't write by guess.

STEAMING POTATOES FOR HOGS.

I have a thirty-barrel kettle set in an arch in my hog pen. Last fall, as potatoes were cheap, I wanted to steam them for feed, so I got a boop made of stovepipe iron, twenty inches wide, with two hoops on it, shingled it,—iron hoops, three-quarters of an inch wide and one-quarter of an inch thick at each edge,—just the size of the top of the kettle; where it did not fit tight enough I hold the steam next to the kettle, throw on a little bran or meal; that will fit the kettle, hold fifteen bushels of potatoes; five or six pails of water is sufficient to boil, and steam in two hours. I covered the top with old pieces of carpet. I think it pays well to raise potatoes for pork. O. E. LAMB.

We will reply, first, in regard to

THE SCIENCE OF CORN CULTURE.

Our correspondent is correct in regard to the preparation of the soil, for upon this, in a great measure, will depend the success of the crop. When farmers throw aside the fallacy of speculative botanists, that the leaves absorb from the atmosphere nine-tenths of the food of the plant, we shall then be ready to learn some of the true conditions of vegetable agriculture. I insist upon it that agriculture is a science, and that it should be taught as such, notwithstanding some would-be teachers of agriculture to say that, at present, it is mere "empiricism," and that it is left for them to flash the true formulas of agriculture on the world.

The soil must be finely comminuted in order that the air, the dew, and the rain may carry to the roots of plants the food that goes to build up their structures and tissues. When we understand that all the food of plants, whether supplied by the soil, manures, or the atmosphere, must be taken up by the roots, and the roots only, we can see why one farmer makes a better crop than his neighbor, simply from the fact that the soil is kept in a condition to attract and hold the plant food that the dews and the summer showers wash out of the atmosphere, as well as that which heat and moisture render soluble from the soil and the manures. In chemistry we talk of atoms and the atomic theory; yet no eye of man has seen an individual atom. We see water, but when it becomes steam it is invisible. So of plant food; when in a condition to be taken up and appropriated to the growth of plants, it is invisible. We find sand and potash in the soil, both in what chemists call a fixed condition; heat and moisture render the latter free, and, in that condition, it can act on the former, and the two combined form liquid glass. This is taken up the roots, and further compounded with carbon in the laboratory of the leaves, and coats the stem and leaves of the corn and other grasses, to enable them to stand the shock of the climate and to form the vascular system of the plant. Air, heat, and moisture must be present, or this material—this liquid glass—will not be prepared, and without it the corn stalk cannot be formed.

We now turn to the atmosphere, and find in it a portion of food that is essential also to the growth of the plant, carbon in the form of carbonic gas; agate in the form of ammonia, and oxygen in the air itself. These are sent to the soil by mechanical or dynamic forces, and if the soil is in a finely pulverized condition, it will hold them at the command of the roots, which absorb and send them to the leafy laboratory, to be compounded in the right proportion for roots, for stem, for leaves, and for fruit. The same material forms wood cells, cellulose, starch, the farina of seeds, the oils and wax of seed and flowers; but all these vary in the proportions of material used in the several compounds.

If the soil is saturated with water, the heat is expended in evaporating it, and the plant must either languish for the want of food or stand in *statu quo*. To prevent this condition, the soil must be drained, either by under drains or so ridged up that the water cannot possibly remain on it. If a large share of the elements of plant-growth was absorbed by the leaves, as taught in the books, growth would continue under all and every condition of the soil. Thus it will be seen that such a doctrine is mischievous in its results, for it tends to make us careless cultivators.

The old doctrine of manures was to spread them on the soil and plow them in, in order that the roots could reach the mass of manure and take up its solid particles. Practice has shown that the manure should be spread on the surface for the rains to lixiviate and dissolve the plant-food, and in that form, present it to the roots of the tree or plant. The refuse, or woody fibre of the manure, is gradually worked into the soil and becomes *humus*, changing the mechanical condition of the soil, increasing its power to hold the food gases, and to give them up to the roots, when the conditions of air, heat, and moisture fit them for that purpose.

If we could have the same annual temperature, the same rainfall, the same uniform power of evaporation, there would be no difficulty in obtaining the same uniform crops; but, as these differ so widely from year to year, we are compelled to adopt a system that will meet these ever changing conditions. The same general system of culture that will give uniform good crops in Winnebago County, will, on similar soils, give like uniform results in all districts where corn can be grown; not, perhaps, the same number of bushels per acre, but the same local annual yield.

We must study more the science of culture, than to depend upon a mere art. If one man produces a large yield of corn, there is a cause for it. It is no accident of nature, but it may be an accident to him in making up the conditions, but if he will repeat them, the result will be repeated. We must remember that all facts are science, and that theories may or may not account for the cause of the facts. The time was when farming was a plodding round of exacting toil, but now the successful farmer must be a thinking, educated manager, who brings to his aid mechanical and chemical forces, and thus raises himself to the level of interest and social standing with other industries and professions.

We now come to the second proposition,

HOW TO CULTIVATE POTATOES.

I have shown why manure should be applied in the culture of corn, and the same reasons hold good in its application to the potato crop. Our best potato-growers now plant one eye on a piece, and drop them nine or ten inches in the drill, as recommended by Mr. Lamb. I have found it unsafe to the plants to harrow over the plants after they are well up; but, so soon as the rows can be followed, they are worked with a sulky cultivator, and weekly thereafter until blooming, when the hills are not disturbed, but the rows are kept free of weeds by use of the double shovel plow. A good time to apply the manure is after the first working, by spreading it evenly over the surface. No doubt that commercial manures have made much of their reputation, from the fact that they are always applied to the surface, while those from the barnyard have been deeply buried with the plow. The statement of our correspondent that he has farmed in Illinois thirty years proves nothing; for some, and in fact most of our poorest cultivators have spent their lives in what is called farming, without making any progress from that of their great-grandfathers. It is the uniform good crop that marks the progressive farmer.

The advice in regard to the

COOKING OF POTATOES

is of value, and others may be benefited by it. There are several improved boilers for this purpose; among them, one of the best is made at Batavia. I would suggest to those makers of farm boilers, that the sheet iron hoop mentioned is well worthy of their attention.

PRAIRIE FARMER ANNUAL.

This booklet has been sent us by the publisher. Its illustration of the spiral mode of training the grape will be found of great value, and worth to every owner of a grape vine more than the cost of the book—thirty cents. I have found this the most simple and profitable plan by which to manage my grapes. Cattle breeding, by L. F. Allen; long wooled sheep, by Sanford Howard, of Michigan; Western orchards, by Dr. J. A. Warder; butter and cheese from the same cans, by L. B. Arnold, of New York; floriculture, by Edgar Sanders, with other topics discussed render the work one of unusual interest.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE YEAR 1868.

This is the most valuable report in the whole series, emanating from the department. The scientific reports and papers on rural subjects are all of great value. The demands of the age are for a more practical education, and to treat the industries on on a more scientific basis; dreamy philosophers are less in demand; it is what men know, not what they think, that attracts attention. From a long personal acquaintance with Colonel Capron we expected no less from him, and it is a pleasure to know that Illinois produced the right man for the right place.

THE WEATHER,

thus far, has been mild, and favorable to the wintering of stock, and for all fruit trees. The cold term in October did some injury to nursery trees and Osage orange plants. We need not be surprised to see a sharp turn in the weather at any time this month, and it would be well to provide for it, whether it comes or not. No stock should be exposed to the storms of February and March. There are no fattening properties in a March wind. RURAL.

ARMY REDUCTION.

The Bill of the House Military Committee.

Washington (Feb. 1) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

The House Military Committee have perfected an elaborate bill affecting the organization and pay of the army. The chief features of the measure are: 1. The reduction by muster out of officers equal in number to those now left without commands by the consolidation of the infantry regiments—the officers showing the least military records to be selected by a Board of Examination for retention. 2. The repeal of all laws creating the offices of General and Lieutenant General, the repeal to take effect as soon as vacancies occur in these offices; the reduction of the number of Major-Generals from five to three, and of Brigadier-Generals from ten to six; and the reduction of the eight additional Brigadier-Generals who are Chiefs of Staff Departments to the rank of Colonel, which they held before the war. 3. The abolition of brevet rank. 4. The transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. 5. The payment of officers by fixed yearly salaries, instead of the present system of a multitude of allowances and commutations.

The bill is important, not only on account of the saving it would effect to the government of nearly a million of dollars in the pay of the supernumerary officers to be mustered out, but on account of the principle that will be established, if it becomes a law, respecting the tenure of office in the regular army, a principle entirely different from the theory maintained by the army itself, and tacitly acquiesced in by Congress. This army theory is that an army officer in the peace establishment holds his commission for life, unless he voluntarily resigns it or is deprived of it by sentence of court-martial. While it has never had the express sanction of law, the government has acted upon it for the past fifty years, and custom has given it the force of law in the eyes of the officers who are unanimous in the opinion that to muster them out without cause would be a gross piece of injustice and the violation of the government toward them, since they claim it gave them to understand, when they accepted their positions, that they were to be permanent. The Military Committee, composed of men who served with distinction as volunteer officers during the war, take an entirely different view of the question. They hold that the only reason for the employment of an officer is that the government has need of his services, and that when that need ceases he has no longer any claim to be continued in office. The fact that a man has held commission and drawn pay as an army officer for five, ten, or twenty years, furnishes no reason, according to the theory of their bill, why he should be continued in the service for the rest of his life, when there is nothing for him to do to earn his pay.

The proposition to reduce the number of General officers is likely to meet with more opposition than any other portion of the bill. If the principle of the right of the government to muster out officers is accepted, it will be much easier to get rid of the 500 supernumerary Majors, Captains, and Lieutenants than a single General; in the first place, because it is an ungracious thing to do to dismiss from the army men who received very high positions as the reward of their great services in crushing the rebellion, and in the second place, because the Generals have much considerable personal, political, and social influence to bear upon Congress. However, to muster out a Lieutenant because he is no longer required, it is equally just to muster out a Major General for the same reason. The army is overloaded with Generals. Before the war there were one Major General and four Brigadier Generals for an army of about 14,000 men, or one general officer to about 2,800 men. Now with an army of 37,000 strong, the law provides for one General, one Lieutenant General, five Major Generals and sixteen Brigadier Generals (two Brigadier Generalships are now vacant), or one general officer to about 1,600 men.

The following is a list of the general officers now in service, with the total annual compensation received by each as pay and allowances: General W. T. Sherman, $18,180; Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan, $14,850; Major Generals H. W. Halleck, $9,951; Geo. G. Meade, $9,349; Geo. H. Thomas, $9,484; W. S. Hancock, $9,783; J. M. Schofield, $9,423. Brigadier Generals J. McDowell, $7,489; P. St. George Cooke, $7,016; John Pope, $7,092; O. O. Howard, $7,082; A. H. Terry, $6,879; C. C. Augur, $6,748; E. R. S. Canby, $6,830; E. O. C. Ord, $6,990; Townsend, $6,809; Joseph Holt, $6,899; R. D. Meigs, $6,889; A. B. Eaton, $6,118; J. K. Barnes, $6,930; A. A. Dyer, $6,799; A. A. Humphreys, [illegible]

The Committee's bill is likely to pass the House without serious modification, unless it be in the sections reducing the number of Generals. In the Senate it is doubtful, however, the military regulation of that body being usually a pretty accurate reflection of the views of the War Department. The House Committee will, it is reported, if this bill passes, at once report another to reduce the number of officers in the staff departments of the army. These departments were organized in 1866 on the basis of an army of 100,000 men, and are greatly disproportionate to the present army.

THE NEW UTAH.

Alarming Spread of Mormonism on Long Island.

From the New York Times, Feb. 4.

The Mormon propagandists in our midst are still carrying their work, and can boast that a few degree of success that gives rise to painful apprehensions on the part of the "Gentile" world. In Monday's issue of the *Times* the progress of the Mormon missionaries on Long Island was set forth. General Burton, it was reported, had established a branch of the Saints at Baldwinsville, near Rockville Centre, and despatched other laborers north and south throughout the island. The particulars of his operations in that section since his arrival reached us on Wednesday evening. We learned that during his tour through the country, in the neighborhood of Hempstead, Baldwinsville, Rockville Centre, Patchogue, and Freeport, where he now is located, his work was confined to searching out those people of Mormon proclivities for the purpose of awakening them to action. His fame for so doing have been variously expressed. Some have it that the prophets in the "valley of the mountains" have had a revelation from the Most High, warning them of coming trouble of fire and sword, wherefore they tell it their duty to call upon the preachers and elders of the people to go out among the scattered sheep, to arouse their slumbering faith, exhort them to active membership, and finally establish as many Mormon branches in our midst as they could. This view of the mission is taken by most of the brethren in the Eastern States, consequently, a grand rally around the banners of the Latter Day Saints may be expected. An elder of the flock in Williamsburg informs us that most of the Mormons located on Long Island are wealthy, and willing to co-operate in the work. Twenty of them have already rented a meeting-house in Baldwinsville, where they hold forth three times a day. At Patchogue is located the nucleus of another branch, at Rockville another, and Freeport is at present the seat of a grand effort to establish still another. Already we are informed that twelve persons have been converted and baptized there by General Burton and his colaborers, of whom he has eight or nine. In Connecticut also, are a number of missionaries, who, natives of that State, became Mormons some years ago, went out to Utah, and on the call for laborers in the Eastern States, were chosen to come among their friends and preach to them. Boston, and many of the principal towns in Massachusetts, Maine, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, have been set apart as districts which are now being worked. Missionaries have been sent to Canada and England for the purpose of gathering all the members and as many proselytes as can be had to Utah, or, if the movement is successful there, to the Eastern Utah, Long Island. These statements may appear to be incredible, but they are borne out by those of the leading Mormon Church dignitaries now in our midst. One of these, in a conversation yesterday said: "We do not seek bloodshed nor war, but as the Master revealed it to Joseph Smith that this great continent was to be the land from which the delegates of Christ were to be sent to all parts of the unbelieving world, and for this purpose is His own good time He will give it to our people, and we are determined to abide the issue, be it what it may."

During the coming week an additional force of elders and priests, headed by a Bishop, are expected to arrive in the city, to reinforce those already here. Another mission has also been commenced out West, and no effort will be spared to awaken the Mormon element throughout the country. The Freeport branch is considered by the Saints as firmly established, and General Burton will return to that point to-day or to-morrow.

A little girl in one of our primary schools, having shown her teacher her slate with her spelling lesson printed upon it, asked the teacher how she would spell "tunkin." "Pumpkin, you mean, do you not?" said the teacher. "No; tunkin, and the little one. "But there is no such word as that," said the teacher; "you must have misunderstood." "I am sure I have heard it," said the child, and she sat down, looking rather perplexed. Then she began to print briskly for a moment or two, and presently the slate was raised again. The teacher looked at it and read: "I love Miss W— more than—" "Now," said Nellie, "I want to write 'tunkin tell.'"

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, of both sexes, use Helmbold's Extract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

Take no more Unpleasant and Unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash.

The Glory of Man is Strength.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Manhood and Youthful Vigor are regained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

The Largest Workshop of the Body is the liver, whose office it is to withdraw the bile from the blood; when this important organ does not act, the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally a sick headache sets in, with costiveness, loss of appetite, the tongue is coated, and cold hands and feet, accompanied with loss of appetite. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becoming cross and fretful, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills are recommended; by their stimulating action the liver soon recovers its healthy tone, and is enabled to perform its proper functions. Costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of biliousness removed. Sold everywhere.

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder, or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposits, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings, use Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.

Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Buchu is the great diuretic. Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of pharmacy and chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

Shattered Constitutions Restored by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

DIED.

HACKETT—At Campton, Kane County, Ill., Feb. 4, Mrs. Betsey Hackett, relict of the late James Hackett, in the 79th year of her age.

Mrs. Hackett was a native of New Hampshire. She, with her husband, emigrated to Ashtabula County, Ohio, where they resided many years, and thence to this county in 1838. She was the oldest settler in the town.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Weber's Grand Opera,

DER FREISCHUTZ,

BY THE

GERMANIA MÆNNERCHOR,

Monday, Feb. 7,
Tuesday, Feb. 8,
Friday, Feb. 11.

Reserved Seats may be obtained at Molter & Wilhelm's (under the Museum), 117 Randolph-st.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Last Week of the Farewell Engagement of the IRISH BOY and YANKEE GIRL.

MR. & MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

Mr. Florence's great Irish Drama of

INSHAVOGUE;

Or, The Outlaw of '98.

Bryan Maguire, otherwise Inshavogue, the Outlaw of '98 .... Mr. W. J. Florence
Biddy Mahone (with songs) .... Mrs. W. J. Florence

New Scenery and Startling Mechanical Effects.

To conclude with the brilliant Farce,

THE IRISH BARON.

Lord Flanigan .... Mr. W. J. Florence
Hulda Gornsaffer (with songs) .... Mrs. W. J. Florence

Friday, Farewell Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

Next week, the Little Sensation and Burlesque Artist, ELISE HOLT.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MONDAY, FEB. 7,

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

Production of the intensely laughable Burlesque, arranged by J. R. Kemble, the

SEVEN SISTERS;

Or, THE DEMON OF THE CRIB.

This elaborate production will be brought out in a style of great splendor, with New Costumes, New Properties, and a new and gorgeous Fairy Scene by R. H. Halley, representing

The Elysium of the Water Nymphs, OR THE GOLDEN REALMS OF BLISS.

LOVE AMONG THE ROSES, by the inimitable BEN COTTON; BOB HART'S STUMP SPEECH; THE STUPID SERVANT; CROSSING O'ER THE FERRY, &c., &c.

LIBRARY HALL.

MISS KATE FIELD

WILL LECTURE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 7, 1870.

SUBJECT:

"Among the Adirondacks."

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. For sale at Gobb's Library, 20 Washington-st. Doors open at 7. Lecture begins at 8.

TURNER HALL.

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL

OF THE

CHICAGO TURN-GEMEINDE,

At their Hall, North Clark-st.,

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1870.

Admission to the Hall, for one gentleman and lady, $2; for each additional lady, $1; to the gallery, 50 cents; reserved seats in the first row, $1; in the second row, $1.

Tickets can be procured of William Hettich, 115 Randolph-st.; [illegible] and at the Turner Hall, North Clark-st.

Sale of reserved seats begins with the 1st of February, at Turner Hall, North Clark-st.

Only persons in fancy costumes are admitted on the floor.

FARWELL HALL.

JOHN B. GOUGH,

Thursday Evening, Feb. 10.

SUBJECT:

PECULIAR PEOPLE.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. For sale at the Farwell Hall Ticket Office Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 5.

CONCERTS,

BY THE CELEBRATED

MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB,

(Of Boston, 21st season), assisted by the Distinguished Vocalist,

MISS JENNY BUSK,

And MR. C. H. BRITTAN.

CROSBY'S MUSIC HALL, Friday Evening, Feb. 11.
HISTORICAL HALL, Saturday, Feb. 12.
Tickets, $1. For sale at Music Stores and Halls.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Saturday evening, Feb. 12, one night only.

YANKEE ROBINSON,

AND

MISS MINNIE JACKSON,

In a newly arranged drama, entitled OUR GRANDFATHER'S DAYS.

Get a bill. Get the Yankee's "Shoo-Fly" Song, FREE, at the Box Office, with beautiful lithographic title page. Box sheet will open on Thursday.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO. .... Managers

RETURN, ON MONDAY, FEB. 14, THE

Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe,

Who will appear in a finely mounted production of

ALADDIN, Or, the Wonderful Scamp.

To be followed, in a few days, by WAMBA, founded on Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe."

Box Sheet will open on Friday.

AUCTION SALES.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers,

5, 7, 9, AND 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.

STOCK AND FIXTURES

Of a Wholesale Dealer of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock.

At our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

The stock consists of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Jewelry, Gold Guard and Fob Chains, Ladies' Fine Gold Sets, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c.

Also, Fire-proof Safe, Counters, Drawers, Show Cases, &c.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE

OF

Elegant New Furniture,

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Rich French Plate Mirrors and Pier Glasses, Fine Engravings, Two New and Elegant Piano Fortes, Best Quality Table Cutlery,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, at 10 o'clock.

At our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Trade Sale of Dry Goods,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

A desirable line of All-Wool Cloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Skirts and Balmorals, Hosiery, Brown and White Muslins, Standard Brands Prints, Flannels, Negligee Shirts, Boots, Shoes, Balmorals, &c. Also, 200 White All-Wool blankets, 200 Gray Army Blankets.

AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their spacious Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st., on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1870. Sale commences at 9½ o'clock a. m.

The catalogue for the above sale will embrace some of the most desirable goods for first-class retail trade.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By D. LONG & CO.

Regular Wednesday's Sale

OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE,

Carpets, Mirrors, Parlor and Chamber Suits, Silver-plated Show Cases, [illegible]

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, at 9½ o'clock. Rooms, No. 34 South Wells-st.

D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers and Furniture Dealers.

By W. E. LANGLEY.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY, Feb 7, at 10 o'clock, at Langley's Auction Store, No. 184 South Clark-st., the entire HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of a private family consisting of [illegible]

W. E. LANGLEY, Auctioneer.

GEO. C. GRUBB,

Auction and Commission,

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

No. 77 South Halsted-st., near Madison. Consignments solicited, and outside sales attended.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—4 STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front house, [illegible]

[illegible]

J. A. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS ON THROOP-ST. [illegible]

OLIVER & BALLARD, Real Estate Brokers, Room 5, First National Bank Building, corner Washington and State-sts.

FOR SALE—BY HATHEWAY & ROBBINS, NO. 5 Tribune Building. [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN THE city. [illegible]

FOR SALE—25 FT FRONT LOT, WITH COTTAGE. [illegible] COLBY, WHITNEY & WRIGHT, Room 11 Lombard Block.

FOR SALE—BY HATHEWAY & ROBBINS, NO. 5 Tribune Building. [illegible]

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE LOTS ON TYLER-st. [illegible] COLBY, WHITNEY & WRIGHT, Room 11 Lombard Block.

FOR SALE—NORTH ROBEY-ST.—A FRAME house of 7 rooms, and lot, with barn, No. 113 North Robey-st. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, 5 acres, [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—$5 PER WEEK FOR A YEAR WILL buy one of the finest lots about Chicago [illegible] WM. O. COLE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 2 LOTS on Prairie-av. [illegible]

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO TWO-story and basement brick houses, [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST.—LOT AT A bargain. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE ON South Side; large lot, heavy shade, grounds highly cultivated, brick house, with modern improvements, cheap for cash or part real estate. Address OWNER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WESTERN-AV. AND KINZIE-ST. [illegible]

FOR SALE—SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—A TWO-story frame house and lot, [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV.—A TWO-STORY frame house [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—A NEW TWO-story frame house of 11 rooms, brick foundation, [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—TAYLOR-ST.—A TWO-STORY frame house of 10 rooms and lot, [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—A FIRST-class two-story frame house of 12 rooms, [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV.—LOT, [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BY PRIVATE CONTRACT—SEVEN [illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—15 ACRES ON MADISON-ST. [illegible] C. W. DEAN, Room 14, 134 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY HATHEWAY & ROBBINS, NO. 5 Tribune Building. [illegible]

FOR SALE—$300 WILL BUY A LOT ONLY TWO blocks from depot at Jefferson, [illegible] D. W. ELDRED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE AND lot of near access and good neighborhood in the city [illegible] BRYAN LATHROP, 86 South Clark-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS REAL ESTATE as an investment. [illegible] COLBY, WHITNEY & WRIGHT, Room 11 Lombard Block.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BRICK BASEMENT house [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES AND ROOMS, AT ALL prices, to parties who are tired of boarding. J. H. S. HENDERSON, 126½ Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—BOARDING HOUSE AND FIXtures for sale cheap. Inquire at 229 East Randolph-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND LARGE BARN, 348 West Kenzie-st. Inquire of FINNEY & LYONS, 173 South Water-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A GOOD SUITE OF LODGING rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, [illegible]

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS in the Mercantile Building, LaSalle-st. Inquire at Room 12.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, AT NO. 25 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, A VERY PLEASant front sleeping room, [illegible]

TO RENT—GOOD ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHed, [illegible]

TO RENT—A SMALL STORE, NO. 189 WEST Madison-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES.

TO RENT—STORES 6, 8 AND 10 LAKE-ST., from January 1, 1870. Inquire at 18 Lake-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR WILL BE RENTed low to a good tenant, at No. 60 State-st. Apply to HERRING & CO.

TO RENT—LUMBER YARD ON LUMBER-ST. [illegible]

TO RENT—STEAM BAKERY, WITH EIGHT ovens, [illegible]

TO RENT—FOUNDRY, CENTRALLY LOCATED and doing a good business. [illegible] Address FOUNDRY, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY—[illegible]

TO RENT—STORE 142 DEARBORN-ST. APPLY to E. S. HAWLEY, 45 Reynolds' Block.

TO RENT—BRICK WAREHOUSE, [illegible]

TO RENT—THE COMMODIOUS FIVE-STORY marble front store 18 Lake-st. Inquire of E. SAWYER, 267 Michigan-st., corner of Rush.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—I WANT 500 COTTAGES [illegible] H. B. HENDERSON, 126½ Dearborn-st., Room 2.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF ABOUT 10 rooms, [illegible] GRANGER, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO UNFURnished rooms without board; terms moderate; North or South Side. Address F, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD-SIZED OFFICE, first or second floors. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN IN sums to suit, on improved city property. Inquire of W. RAWSON, [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON SHORT TIME SECURED paper. HOWARD & CO., Room 12 McCormick's Building.

$4,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property for five years. HENRY I. SHELDON, 11 Smith & Nixon's Building.

$25,000 TO LOAN 3 TO 5 YEARS, ON inside city real estate. Apply to H. SHEPARD, Attorney, No. 2 Shepard Building, southeast corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE [illegible] BALDWIN DAVIS, 148 Madison-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A. Z. R. Y. COME DOWN TO-DAY at 3 o'clock. Some good news for you.

PERSONAL—DOUBLE TEAM: NORTH CLARK-st. Thursday afternoon. [illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE YOUR FUTURE CORrectly stated, consult Mrs. FELIX, [illegible]

MADAM MAYNARD AND DR. MATHEW WILL tell of business, law, love, [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A GENTLEMAN'S FUR COLLAR WAS found on Wabash-av. The owner can have it by proving property. Call at 113 State-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STOLEN—ON A STATE-ST. CAR, NEAR PECK-court, [illegible] D. BALLENTINE.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. C. V. Spear, Principal. The next semi-annual term opens March 3, 1870.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—THOSE WISHING WORK IN ANY [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY, RELIABLE man, [illegible]

WANTED—100 FAMILIES, 75 FARM HANDS, [illegible]

WANTED—TO LEAVE ON THURSDAY MORNING, [illegible]

WANTED—ENGLISH, SCOTCH, WELSH, GERman [illegible]

WANTED—THIS DAY WOOD-CHOPPERS, [illegible]

WANTED—FAMILIES, INCLUDING FARM laborers, [illegible]

WANTED—20 STONE CUTTERS AND 2 SCALers. [illegible]

WANTED—A BRAKEMAN, PORTER, TEAMster, [illegible]

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—A SMART BOY WITH REFERences [illegible]

WANTED—TWO GOOD SALESMEN [illegible]

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, TO take orders for first-class [illegible]

WANTED—SALESMEN. [illegible]

WANTED—I WISH A MAN, POSSESSING [illegible]

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN TO [illegible]

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE the general agency of a first-class Life Insurance Company for Northern Illinois, [illegible]

Trades.

WANTED—TWELVE GOOD FURNITURE [illegible]

WANTED—A BARBER—NO. 9 VAN BUREN-st., corner of State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAGONMAKER and a carriage smith—single men. [illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BUSINESS WOMEN, TO TAKE Advertisements and subscriptions. [illegible]

WANTED—WET NURSE—A HEALTHY WOman with good supply milk [illegible]

WANTED—FAMILIES OR FEMALES WISHing good girls are advised to apply at Mrs. Marx, [illegible] to-day.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—A GOOD-LOOKing lady, [illegible] THOMAS, Jr., New Orleans, La.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO GO A short distance in the country, [illegible]

WANTED—AT 190 MICHIGAN-AV., A GOOD reliable girl, for general housework. Must understand cooking, washing and ironing.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—TO LEARN THE wholesale grocery [illegible] D W N, Tribune office.

Coachmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as coachman; [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Seamstresses, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE [illegible]

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE to cook, [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY TO MALE and female agents to introduce the BUCKEYE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. [illegible] W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE—[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—INVENTORS, AGENTS, [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL STATE AND county rights [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED. A FIRST-class sample-room and cigar store for sale, [illegible]

CHEESE FACTORY FOR SALE—I WILL SELL the Monence Cheese Factory, [illegible] JAMES NIX, Kankakee City, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT VERY LOW FIGURES, A GOOD [illegible]

FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, [illegible]

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD PROperty, [illegible]

HAY PRESS, LARGE HAY HOUSE, WITH [illegible]

NEWS DEPOT, DOING A GOOD BUSINESS IN a Western city, for sale. [illegible]

N. M. SIMONDS, HAVING PURCHASED A half-interest [illegible]

STERLING MILLS, CORNER SIXTH-ST. AND Cass-av., St. Louis, Mo., for sale. [illegible] J. T. MASON & CO.

WE OFFER FOR SALE A RETAIL STOCK, consisting of hardware, stoves, [illegible]

WELL LOCATED RETAIL HARDWARE and stove store for sale. [illegible] SOULE, 26 Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

22 ABERDEEN-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH all modern improvements, [illegible]

48 DESPLAINES-ST.—FIRST HOUSE SOUTH of Washington. Good board and rooms, [illegible]

71 PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM WITH closet, and board with young folks. [illegible]

130 NORTH STATE-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, suite or single, with good board, [illegible]

142 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED front room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

166 SOUTH CLARK-ST., UP STAIRS—FIRST-class board by the day or week. [illegible]

206 ERIE-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH [illegible]

348 WABASH-AV.—HAS BEEN REFITTED [illegible]

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—[illegible] TOMLINSON, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A LADY (ENGAGED DURING the day), [illegible]

BOARD—BY A LADY AND CHILD, ON THE South Side. [illegible]

BOARD—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, by a young gentleman. Terms moderate. Address H W O, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A LADY (ENGAGED DURING THE day) in a strictly private family, [illegible]

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINES, PORTABLE, STATIONARY, hoisting and marine. [illegible]

FOR SALE—20 HORSE STATIONARY ENGINE and boiler, [illegible]

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—TO BE SOLD AT A bargain, [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A HORSE POWER FOR [illegible] F. DAUGHERTY, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD ESTABlished store [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—$500 WILL BUY A HALF interest in the best paying office in Chicago, [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $250 TO $500, [illegible] INVENTOR, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES—IF YOU WANT A LEGAL DIVORCE [illegible]

DIVORCES—WANTED—THOSE INTENDING [illegible]

WANTED—COPYING TO DO EVENINGS OR day work. Address H. LINCOLN, [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The Decision of the Supreme Court on the Legal-Tender Question.

The Dissenting Opinion of Judges Miller, Swayne, and Davis.

The Georgia Missionaries Have an Interview with the President.

New Mode of Settling Contested Elections.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.

THE LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

The great event of to-day is the decision of the Supreme Court on the Legal-Tender act. The suit came up from Kentucky, on the payment of a note made before the passage of the Legal-Tender act. When the maker went to pay it, he offered greenbacks, which the bank refused to take. He declined to pay the coin, and was thereupon sued by the bank. The Supreme Court of Kentucky sustained the action, and declared the act in question unconstitutional. This brought the case into the United States Supreme Court, where it has twice been argued, and was to-day finally decided, and again in favor of the bank. Chief Justice Chase read the opinion for himself and Justices Nelson, Clifford, and Field, adding that it was also concurred in by Justice Grier, before his resignation. The Court holds, as was stated last night, that the act is constitutional in so far as it relates to contracts made after February 25, 1862, at which date it was signed by the President; but that Congress could not make it applicable to contracts entered into prior to that date. The Court, in other words, sustains the act, but declares it is not retroactive. Justice Miller, for himself and Justices Davis and Swayne, dissented from the opinion of the Chief Justice, and held that the act is constitutional in its terms, and that greenbacks are, as therein specified, legal tender in payment of all debts, whether on contracts made before or after it became the law. All sorts of questions are at once raised as to the scope of Chase's decision. Thousands of notes and contracts made prior to February, 1862, have, of course, been settled in greenbacks, and the inquiry is made whether these settlements can be now reopened, and whether the debtor can be compelled to settle after greenbacks were accepted without protest or reservation. There can be no such thing as the reopening of cases. All unsettled contracts, entered into before 1862, can now, on the principle laid down to-day, be enforced in coin. Gentlemen who were in court during the reading of the opinions say that that of Judge Miller was one of the clearest and most forcible ever presented.

ARMY ASSIGNMENTS.

The following is the reassignment of the principal engineer officers: General H. W. Perham from Boston to Washington, vice Bache, retired; Colonel J. M. Macomb from Cincinnati to St. Paul; General Reynolds from Detroit to St. Louis, transferring headquarters from Cincinnati to that place; Colonel Casey, General Parker, and General Foe are retained here; General Warren from St. Paul to Detroit; Colonel Craighill from Washington to Fort Monroe; General Woodruff from Washington to Philadelphia; Colonel Stewart from Philadelphia to San Francisco; General Weitzel remains at Louisville; Colonel Horsten from Newport, Rhode Island, to Milwaukee; Colonel Wheeler from Milwaukee to Washington; Major Elliot from San Francisco to Washington; Colonel W. E. Merrill remains at Chicago in Adjutant General's Department; General Williams, now here, goes to Richmond; General Beck to St. Louis; General Walpole, now at San Francisco; General Ruggles, now at Omaha, and Colonel Martin, now at St. Louis, are all to come here.

KILLING A CONTRACT.

The Secretary of the Treasury, immediately upon the passage by the House of the resolution relating to the Kish contract for the American revenue coupon books, issued an order suspending all arrangements made by Commissioner Delano with Kish.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court, to-day, affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court of Missouri in two cases of the St. Louis public school lands.

GEORGIA.

The papers showing what Georgia has done since the passage of the last Reconstruction act were presented in both houses of Congress to-day, and referred for examination. There are about twenty politicians here now from that State. Governor Bullock is on hand with several of his friends, and they all ask immediate admission. Captain Bryant and his friends protest, and say that Bullock has violated the law, and Congress ought to deal further in the matter. Both of the Senators-elect are looking around to see what their chances are for getting seats. Some of the Bullock members have been to the President, and he, of course, has done. The [illegible] the Bullock party is to elect new Senators next week, and [illegible] Blodgett, [illegible] of Augusta. The Senate has not yet decided the election of Hill and Miller invalid, and some members think they will be admitted this week.

THE NEW NOMINATIONS FOR THE SUPREME BENCH.

The President's two nominations for the Supreme Bench were sent in to-day. Strong, of Pennsylvania, was formerly on the Supreme Bench of that State, and will be confirmed. Bradley is an eminent lawyer in New Jersey; but if the Senate is consistent with its action in Judge Hoar's case, it cannot confirm him because he does not live in a Southern circuit.

GOAT ISLAND.

Three gentlemen from California have put in a claim for Goat Island, San Francisco harbor. This is the island the Pacific Railroad Company are asking Congress to give them for use in building a depot and other buildings, and there is a prospect of some litigation before the case is settled.

CHICAGO INVENTION.

Messrs. Whipple and Dickerson, of Chicago, gave an exhibition yesterday before a large party of engineers and business men, of their invention and machinery by which they convert crude petroleum to the uses of fuel and motive power. They have been at work here in this line for a number of months, and their works have undergone careful examination by persons competent to form judgment on the merit of their claims, most of whom express the belief that they have really a good thing.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

COMMISSIONER DELANO.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Commissioner Delano resumed official duties this morning.

PIG LEAD.

In reply to the resolution of the House the Secretary of War reports that the public interests will be subserved by selling some 25,000,000 pounds of pig lead on hand, at various arsenals, and that legal authority therefor is believed to have already been granted by the joint resolution of July, 1868.

CUBA.

Telegrams from Havana to-day fully confirm the reports relative to the continued advance of the Spaniards through the insurgent districts.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The Committee on Elections to-day, by one majority, agreed to report a bill to the House providing that all cases of contested election shall be tried separately by a jury drawn from members of the House, each party having the right to challenge until twelve are drawn. The committee will not take up the Louisiana case of Lotham against Ryan, from the Fourth District, both sides of the argument having been filed to-day.

GEORGIA POLITICIANS.

A delegation of Georgians, composed of Mr. Conley, President of the State Senate; Speaker pro tem. Tweedy, Judges Gibson, Parrott, and Harrod of the Superior Court, Jno. Rice and others, called upon President Grant to-day, and had an interview of over an hour, during which a thorough discussion of the political situation of Georgia was engaged in. The delegation being desirous of ascertaining the President's views, the President stated that he had looked at first into the matter and was impressed with the idea that all acts of the Legislature previously to the expulsion of the colored members had been legal and binding, and that the election of Senators were to be held good, but that upon more mature reflection and investigation he was satisfied that the present Legislature organized was the first Legislature, and that all action of the Republicans would elect United States Senators. In response to which the delegation stated that no nominations had yet been made, but that they probably would be on Monday. They had no doubt of electing loyal Republicans. During the conversation, the President remarked that both himself and General Sherman had entire confidence in General Terry's judgment and ability, and that they expected him here in a few days, when they would be fully advised by him as to affairs in the State. The delegation also expressed confidence in General Terry.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

SENATE.

GEORGIA.

Mr. NORTON presented the resolution of the Georgia Legislature accepting the conditions recently imposed by Congress by changing their Constitution and ratifying the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

Mr. FERRY asked if the inquiry had already been directed to be made whether the present Legislature of Georgia was a legally organized body.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the present investigation of the committee would embrace that question.

PENSIONS.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Pensions, made a report upon various petitions from soldiers of the war of 1812 for a change of the law by which they may be entitled to pensions. He stated that the weight of our taxation, caused by the payment of pensions to soldiers of the late war, was so great that, in the opinion of the committee, the government would not be justified in enlarging the pension list for men who were not disabled.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced—

By Mr. TRUMBULL—To more effectually provide for the execution of the charges for the registration of trade marks.

By Mr. POMEROY: To regulate the sale of intoxicating liquor in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. DRAKE—Establishing the position of Surveyor of Customs at St. Louis.

By Mr. TIPTON—For relief of inhabitants of Salt Lake City and Utah.

By Mr. THAYER—Granting lands to aid the construction of railroads.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were introduced:

By Mr. TRUMBULL—Requesting the Attorney General to furnish information concerning the charges against the United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois. Adopted.

By Mr. BAYARD—Requesting the Postmaster General to report by whom the draft of the bill for abolition of the franking privilege was prepared—by whose order, at whose expense, etc.

Mr. THAYER objected. The resolution was laid over.

RECOMMENDATION TO OFFICE.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Senate took up the bill to relieve from disabilities and to preserve the independence of the several departments of the government. He explained the bill. It originally prohibited recommendations to office by members of Congress, [illegible]

Mr. POMEROY said the bill would prevent a [illegible]

[illegible]